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Israel Calls AWACS Sale To Saudis 'Threat to Peace'

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel declared "unreserved opposition" Wednesday to President Reagan's decision to press ahead with the planned sale of advanced surveillance aircraft and offensive weaponry to Saudi Arabia, warning that it will undermine peace in the Middle East.

In the strongest statement yet on the planned arms sale, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office voiced "profound regret" at the White House decision, saying that it will create a "grave danger" to Israel in the future.

Mr. Begin repeated the warning in a meeting in his office with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. Israeli Foreign Ministry officials said that "friends in the United States" would be expected to take into account the prime minister's statement, and that "we will do whatever we can to stop the sale."

The Israeli statements were interpreted by observers as a signal to the organized American Jewish lobby to wage an intensive fight in Congress against the proposed

sale, which could only be blocked by majority votes in both the House and Senate within 30 days after formal notification by the Reagan administration that it intends to go through with the deal.

Planes for Egypt

In Washington, the Associated Press reported that the Reagan administration also may sell early warning aircraft to Egypt.

[State Department spokesman Dean Fischer, in announcing the possible sale Wednesday, did not say what type of aircraft was under consideration but other officials said it was the Hawkeye radar plane. The Hawkeye performs some of the same functions as the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) plane being considered for Saudi Arabia but it does not have the same range or capability.]

The White House has indicated it will postpone for three or four months presentation of the formal notice of the AWACS arms sale, which will carry the congressional fight beyond the June 30 general election in Israel.

When the government first announced plans to sell Saudi Arabia fuel pods, advanced missiles and other equipment to boost the operational range of F-15 jet fighters that the Saudis have already ordered, top Israeli officials indicated a readiness to avoid a confrontation on the matter. In exchange, they reportedly sought an extra \$600 million in military aid.

Lobbying Effort

However, the inclusion in the \$2.5-billion Saudi package of five AWACS aircraft, coupled with growing Senate opposition to the entire deal, has encouraged many Israeli officials to back an all-out Jewish-American lobbying effort.

The prime minister's statement sought to cast doubt on Saudi Arabia's reliability with such advanced weapons systems at its disposal, saying, "Saudi Arabia totally rejects the Camp David peace accords, peace with Israel and recognition of Israel."

"Saudi Arabia supplies massive financial support to terrorist organizations and it is from that country that the call of jihad [holy war] against Israel came. The supply of sophisticated offensive weaponry to this country will undermine peace in the Middle East and create a grave danger to the security of Israel," the statement said.

Additional Arguments

Dan Patir, the prime minister's spokesman, said Mr. Begin elaborated on the statement in his meeting with Mr. Lewis, presenting additional arguments against the sale. Foreign Ministry sources said they were unimpressed by arguments by Reagan administration officials that the administration of former President Carter committed the United States to the weapons sale.

However, both former Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie and former Defense Secretary Harold Brown have denied in a letter to Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, that the Carter administration had made any such commitment.

India Prepares to Extract Weapons-Grade Plutonium

United Press International

NEW DELHI — India has the technology to reprocess spent fuel from the U.S.-built nuclear power plant at Tarapur to yield weapons-grade plutonium, C.O.N. Singh, minister of science and technology, says.

The minister made his remarks Wednesday in Parliament. A reprocessing plant also is located at Tarapur. The Atomic Energy Ministry said Saturday that two test runs at the plant have been completed and a third trial was being carried out with "metallic fuel."

"Reprocessing of power-reactor fuel is likely to be taken up after this run," the ministry report said. A government scientist said the

plant is being tested with spent fuel from an atomic power plant located at Kotah that runs on natural uranium.

The scientist said the plant is designed to reprocess spent fuel from the Tarapur atomic power plant, fueled by U.S.-supplied enriched uranium. An agreement between the two countries providing for the supply of enriched uranium also stipulates that the spent fuel from Tarapur can be disposed of or reprocessed only with the permission of the United States.

Indian officials were in Washington last week to request the continued supply of uranium, stalled since last year. The talks made no progress and "will continue," officials said after the end of the meetings.

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Europe Takes Aim at Wage-Price Spiral

Political Pressure Builds to Deflate Impact of Wage Indexation

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Throughout industrialized nations, primarily in Western Europe, political pressures are building to ease the impact of the enduring problem of Western inflation fighters — wage indexation.

The controversial system of linking prices and wages is at the center of tense political situations prevailing in Italy and in Belgium.

Widely varying versions of indexation also are being attacked or debated increasingly in the United States, Australia, and in the Scandinavian countries.

First Major Test

The pressures reflect new determination by political leaders to deflect the inflation caused by indexation, particularly the impact on Western industrial competitiveness, according to senior economic analysts and government officials.

During recent interviews, they said that if political and union leaders in Rome and Brussels succeed in their efforts to reform indexation in their countries, it would represent a significant breakthrough in the West's battle against inflation generally.

"We are witnessing the first major test of indexation in the two Western countries where the system has evolved into its most developed form... the stakes on the anti-inflation front are considerable," a European government official remarked. "Reform could spread."

In Belgium, Premier Mark Eyskens is trying to develop a program that would halt the steady erosion of Belgium industry's competitiveness on a world market.

A key ingredient — some observers say an indispensable one — is curbing the automatic wage-cost spiraling caused by Belgium's indexation system.

It is still too early to predict the outcome, largely because negotiations between the Belgian government, employer groups and unions to hold down wage costs are just getting started.

Also, observers note, the previous government of Wilfried Martens failed to resolve the issue and it fell over unwillingly by Socialist Party members of his coalition to support suspension of the indexation system.

Meanwhile, Premier Arnaldo Forlani of Italy during the past several weeks has been seeking an agreement with the country's three main unions, including the Communist-dominated CGIL, to freeze Italy's indexation system.

Most experts consider the proposed freeze essential for the success of the government's economic stimulus program announced in Rome last Thursday and which calls for heavy cuts in public-sector spending.

A freeze would help dampen Italy's chronic inflation, running at an annual rate of 20 percent, the highest of any major industrialized country, experts said.

Among France's prominent political leaders, Prime Minister Raymond Barre has been one of the few who has openly attacked indexation, which is pegged to the minimum wage. But a cover story on the subject appearing in the current issue of L'Expansion, a business magazine, predicts that it will surface as a public issue after the completion of France's presidential election next month.

And in the United States, some union leaders have eased their demands for cost-of-living clauses in new contracts. "The U.S. movement is stabilizing, partly because inflation rises are easing somewhat, although obviously the demands could flare up again," a senior Western analyst said, noting that cost-of-living clauses are the rough, somewhat diluted equivalent of European indexation.

In the view of most experts interviewed, the startling news is that the indexation issue has surfaced at all.

In Paris, a leading government expert in international labor relations, who did not want his name in print, said that "if the Italian and Belgian reform proposals come off, it will provide their governments new flexibility in dealing with inflation, monetary and exchange-rate policies — a crucial problem facing us all."

No one is suggesting that the demise of indexation is at hand. Systems linking wages to some form of price indexation exist in virtually every Western country. In Denmark the system dates to the 1920s.

The notable exceptions are West Germany, where indexation has been illegal since 1948 — reflecting the country's deep-rooted inflationary fears and its tough anti-trust laws — and Japan, where it is generally shunned by political leaders.

Advocates of indexation argue that the system has played a key and healthy role in dampening union militancy and social unrest at a time of growing unemployment.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Ulster Riots Flare; Nuncio May See Sands

The Associated Press

BELFAST — As Roman Catholic rioting intensified in Belfast and Londonderry Wednesday, the papal nuncio in Ireland announced he would try to see dying hunger striker Bobby Sands and that Pope John Paul II might intervene.

In Londonderry, mobs of Catholic youths hurled gasoline and acid bombs at police and troops in the eighth consecutive day of rioting in the city.

Disturbances spread later to Belfast, where police and army patrols through the Catholic west side came under a barrage of missiles.

Police and troops fired plastic bullets to disperse rioters who hijacked four vehicles, setting one on fire. A British soldier hit by a gasoline bomb leaped from an armored personnel carrier, his uniform alight, and extinguished the flames in the street.

Sinn Fein, political front for the outlawed Irish Republican Army, said Mr. Sands, 27, was nearing death on the 53d day of his fast in the Maze prison near Belfast.

After meeting Mr. Sands' supporters in Dublin, the papal nuncio said he would visit Mr. Sands if

one million Protestant majority are already angry at Monday's visit to Mr. Sands by three Catholic legislators from the Irish Republic, all with known pro-IRA sympathies.

Northern Ireland Protestants are also suspicious that the British plan to force them into a reluctant union with the Republic.

Mr. Sands' family saw him Wednesday and reported he has "constant headaches and difficulty focusing his eyes."

They said he now weighs only 121 pounds, but told them "he is determined to continue his fast."

Prison officials said Mr. Sands is in increasing danger of cardiac arrest and could be dead by the weekend.

Tensions Rise

The hunger strike has raised sectarian tensions in Northern Ireland to the highest level in more than a year. Mr. Sands, imprisoned for 14 years in 1976 after a gun battle with police, began his fast March 1, demanding the British government treat convicted guerrillas as political prisoners rather than as criminals.

He was elected a member of the British Parliament April 9.

The rioting erupted in Londonderry after the funerals of two Catholic teen-agers who were killed Sunday when a British Army vehicle plowed into a mob of rioters hurling gasoline bombs.

More than 2,000 people from the mostly Catholic Bogside and Creggan districts of Londonderry attended the funerals.

As Catholics hung black mourning flags from their homes — many businesses closed down — police reported a mob smashed into an auto showroom. The youngsters drove out half dozen cars and set them afire. The trouble soon spread to other areas as mobs attacked police with stones and gasolines and acid bombs.

Groups of youngsters, many of them masked, threw up barricades around the Bogside and Creggan quarters despite appeals from priests not to attack security forces.

Stockman Seat Is Filled

BENTON HARBOR, Mich. — Mark Siljander, 29, a Republican state legislator, has won a special election for the Fourth District congressional seat formerly held by David A. Stockman, now the U.S. budget director.

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President Reagan talked to reporters Wednesday for the first time since he was shot March 30.

Reagan Recounts Reaction to Shooting, Remains Opposed to Tighter Gun Laws

By James Gerstenzang
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Wednesday that his first instinct after hearing gunshots March 30 was "to take a look" around. When he finally realized he had been wounded, he said, it was "the most paralyzing pain, as if someone hit me with a hammer."

That sensation did not occur until Mr. Reagan was already in his limousine speeding away from the scene of the assassination attempt, the president said in his first interview since the shooting occurred 23 days ago.

However, Mr. Reagan said that he remains opposed to any further legislation to control guns.

The president said he continued to suffer from what doctors told him would be long-enduring discomfort. "It doesn't go away," he said. "There is that pain."

He said he was not ready "to burdle any tables for a while," but added, nonetheless, "The recovery is astonishing to me."

Mr. Reagan met with the senior news service reporters at the White House. Questions were generally limited to incidents surrounding the shooting but the president said he remains optimistic that he will be able to win passage of his tax and budget proposals despite the fact he has been sidelined.

He said that in watching televised reviews of his first 100 days in office — the 100th day will not occur until next week — he saw pictures of himself milling in crowds and wondered why the shooting had not happened "27 times before."

'A Different Idea'

Wearing a blue-gray suit, Mr. Reagan walked with a steady although slightly stiff gait as he entered the Map Room in the White House for the 19-minute interview. His cheeks were ruddy and his voice showed no effect of the lung injury he received.

"It still seems unreal," he said when asked about his remem-

brance of the attack outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

He said he realized there had been shots fired and that his first instinct was "to take a look." But he said a Secret Service agent "had a different idea."

Asked how he felt about his assailant, the president said: "The feeling is, indeed, I pray that he can find an answer to his problem. He seems to be a very disturbed young man."

John W. Hinckley Jr., 25, a drifter from Colorado, was arrested outside the hotel and charged

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white population" would be adopted in advance of elections and the withdrawal of South Africa.

Until President Reagan took office, the "contact group" had pressed South Africa to accept a plan that approached a settlement the other way round. South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organization, the guerrilla group opposing Pretoria in Namibia, would fix a date for a ceasefire. The United Nations would oversee an election of delegates,

U.S., Pakistan Nearer Accord On Aid Plan

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Pakistan have announced major progress toward resuming a close economic and security relationship on the basis of a five-year program of U.S. aid.

Statements by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, on Tuesday following a day and a half of intense talks, fell short of announcing a final agreement or of spelling out details of future ties envisioned by the two countries.

Neither Mr. Haig nor Mr. Shahi would specify the sums being considered in current discussions, although informed sources said the aid could be as much as \$500 million a year, including economic assistance and arms sales credits. No figures have been agreed upon, the sources said.

Both officials said that the talks had brought movement toward improved relations. Mr. Shahi's public posture toward Washington's offers was much more positive than in the recent past when Pakistan rejected as "openly" the Carter administration's bid for renewed ties with a \$400 million, 10-year program.

Further Talks Expected

The new U.S.-Pakistan relationship, which may be given final approval at further talks expected in the next several months, will be far less than the full-scale military alliance of the two countries in the early years after World War II.

But it will be much closer than the off-again, on-again relationship of uncertainty and estrangement of the last several years. Following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979, the Carter administration tried to shift quickly from "cool relations" to an anti-proliferation laws to make possible aid to Pakistan if the president certifies that a continuing cutoff would "jeopardize the common defense and security."

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee voted unanimously earlier this month to defer action on this request until lawmakers can obtain information about overall dimensions and repercussions of a Pakistani aid program.

ring to the pressure of Soviet military forces across a long and porous border in Afghanistan.

He added: "The Reagan administration has put forward a five-year plan. That is the difference."

Aircraft Bought

The Pakistanis have asked that high-performance U.S. aircraft and other military items be provided on subsidized credit terms similar to those furnished to India by the Soviet Union.

No permanent presence of U.S. military forces in Pakistan is envisaged. It is clear that Pakistan currently does not wish to jeopardize its nonaligned and Islamic credentials by forging an intimate and open security alliance with the United States.

There is no sign that Pakistan is prepared to take on a role as combatant for increased U.S. and Western military aid to rebel forces fighting in Afghanistan. The Pakistanis have argued that such involvement on their part would court reprisals from the Soviet Union, which has repeatedly warned Islamabad directly and through third parties.

Any U.S. aid to Pakistan requires congressional action to amend U.S. laws against proliferation of nuclear weapons. In April, 1979, the Carter administration, acting under provisions of those laws, cut off economic and military assistance because of evidence that Pakistan is seeking to build an atomic bomb.

Nuclear Bomb Drive

The nuclear weapons drive is believed to be continuing, especially in a large, highly secret uranium enrichment plant near Islamabad, and U.S. diplomats are actively trying to frustrate Pakistan's drive to import materials and technology for its bomb work.

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Elsewhere, Syrian and Christian militia gunners exchanged heavy fire along the so-called "green line" dividing the capital between its Christian, eastern and predominantly Moslem western halves.

In the eastern Christian city of Zable, bishops of various denominations appealed to President Reagan, Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to stop the fighting. Seven persons were reported killed in Zable Wednesday in the first serious fighting there in a week.

Adding to the tension in Beirut, where the French-run Hotel Druze hospital was hit by shells and caught fire along with a number of other buildings, factional fighting broke out in the western sector.

There, along the once fashionable Hamra shopping street, at least 15 persons were killed as gunmen from the Shia Moslem Amal group and leftist Christian allies staged a shootout with members of the Iraqi Ba'ath.

According to clandestine radio stations run by rival militias in the divided city, a total of eight Lebanese were killed and about 36 wounded in the day's shooting.

The only relatively calm sector along the usual war fronts was southern Lebanon, where Israeli gunners shelled the village of Yater in the Dutch sector of the 6,000-man United Nations truce zone in Lebanon. Israeli reconnaissance aircraft also flew over Beirut and large sectors of southern Lebanon.

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West Seen Advancing on Namibia Plan

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Five Western governments made substantial progress at a meeting here Wednesday toward formulating new joint proposals for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa), diplomatic sources reported.

Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, briefed British, West German, French and Canadian officials on his just-concluded two-week African tour. The five countries form a "contact group" that has been trying to solve the Namibian problem for more than four years.

The meeting opened as African diplomats at the United Nations pressed for mandatory economic sanctions designed to force South Africa to withdraw from the former German colony. Most Western nations oppose such sanctions.

U.S. Opposes Sanctions

[And the U.S. State Department said Wednesday that Washington would strongly oppose any attempt to impose economic sanctions on South Africa over the Namibian issue, Reuters reported from Washington.

"This is a confrontational approach which we would strongly oppose," said Dean Fischer, a department spokesman.]

"I don't see an enormous amount of delay in coming up with new ideas that we can all agree on," said a source close to the London talks. "There is no reason at all to be more pessimistic than a month ago. We all understand that the Africans will make a lot of noise while making their own record, but we hope that in private they will take a calmer approach."

Some European participants in the talks, which took place at the U.S. Embassy, expressed a less sanguine view. They said that they doubted real progress could be made until well after the South African elections, scheduled for next week, and unless black African governments were dissuaded from their view that the Reagan administration was sympathetic to the Pretoria government.

During his trip, Mr. Crocker sought support for a compromise formula similar to that which led to the independence of Zimbabwe, under which a constitution for Namibia with guarantees for its

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INSIDE

Cancer Progress

Recent gains in a patient's chances of surviving cancer reflect improvements in the traditional methods of cancer treatment — surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy — and new tactics in applying them to increase the probability of cure. Several promising new weapons now under study are expected to extend this process to more patients. Insights: Page 6.

Soviet Charge

A senior Soviet politburo member accused the Reagan administration of fomenting world tensions and stiffly rejected any linkage between the Polish crisis and future arms reduction talks with the West. Page 3.

APKUS 50

Superpower Presence Polarizes Indian Ocean Nations

Last of three articles on the military buildup in the Indian Ocean.

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — The buildup of U.S. and Soviet naval forces in the Indian Ocean is causing growing concern among the 36 countries in the region. The new U.S. base on the island of Diego Garcia and the rapid increase of the Soviet and American armadas are becoming important issues in national politics, and the militarily weak countries feel menaced from East and West.

Essentially, these countries are polarizing into two groups. One clings to the hope that the ocean will be proclaimed a "zone of peace," free of superpowers. The other seems resigned to the idea that the best that can be realistically achieved is a "balanced presence" of foreign powers.

To a large extent, these two positions largely mask the pro-Western or pro-Soviet positions of the countries in the region. India, for example, which at the meeting of the coaligned nations wanted to condemn the use of Diego Garcia without mentioning Soviet facilities, is the strongest proponent of the zone of peace.

On the other hand, Singapore, which does not allow Soviet warships to dock for repairs in its huge shipyards, supports balanced presence. As an Australian diplomat said recently, "We talk of a balanced presence but what that really means is we want you guys to be there in force but we don't want them." Similarly, he said, those who demand a fully demilitarized ocean often seem to mean that they want the Americans out but had no great objection to the Russians.

The zone-of-peace idea was first raised by Sri Lanka — some say at India's instigation — in the late 1960s, when it became apparent that Britain was abandoning the ocean it had policed so well and so thoroughly for so long.

More Neutrals

For nearly a century the East African shilling was maintained at par with the Indian rupee. Under British protection, migrations mixed the populations of Malaysia, India, the islands and the African coast. The British bases at Aden, Bombay, Cape Town, Colombo, Perth and Singapore circumscribed the ocean. Even in World War II, although Singapore, the Gibraltar of the East, was captured, the Japa-

nese were never really able to dislodge or challenge the British.

In the late 1960s it became evident to statesmen in many of the countries along the Indian Ocean that one of them could replace the British, nor could they even reasonably expect to project a mere neutral vision.

The African countries in general looked inland toward the continent. Except for India and Australia, none of the countries in the region had real navies. Australia was largely concerned with the defense of its Pacific Coast, where most of its population is concentrated. India still had a coastal navy but was largely incapable of repulsing ships of great powers except with rhetoric and moral suasion.

In this situation, the likelihood of great-power rivalry was regarded as high. In 1971, Sri Lanka, then known as Ceylon, succeeded in having the issue raised at the United Nations. An ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean was created. This panel had planned to convene a special conference on the zone of peace in July, but opposition by the West and by those favoring a "balanced presence" has delayed those plans.

Beyond Reach

The views of the balanced-presence advocates, which include Malaysia, Somalia, Mauritius and a number of the Gulf nations, were reflected by Michael Cheok, an official of Singapore's Foreign Office. "Yes, of course we would like to see the Indian Ocean declared a zone of peace," he said. "But the reality on the ground and on the water will not allow this... so we would like to have a balanced situation with multi-powers maintaining parity."

The diplomat said that actions by the Soviet Union had overtaken the plans for a zone of peace. He cited Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan, and instability in the Gulf as the key factors that put a demilitarized ocean beyond reach. Mr. Cheok detailed Singapore's view of Soviet intentions.

"Our basic analysis is that Soviet expansionism has succeeded in fulfilling the dreams of Ho Chi Minh and securing what had been French Indochina for Vietnam."

"The next objective in the East could be Thailand, which could be taken in three days. The idea is to detach Thailand and spread their influence down the Malay Peninsula to eventually control the straits and

the Indonesian passage into the Indian Ocean from the South China Sea. Then Afghanistan. They have their toehold in the western part of the ocean, Socotra, Ethiopia, Yemen. It is one end of the pincer and Cam Ranh Bay is the other end."

At the other end of the political spectrum are people like Paul Berenger, secretary-general of the Marxist party of Mauritius, the major opposition group on the island; Paul Verges, head of the Communist Party of Reunion; Jacques Hodoul, the foreign minister of the Seychelles, and virtually the entire Indian Foreign Ministry.

Colonial Patterns

Mr. Verges, for example, pointed out that the four major entry points into the Indian Ocean — the Suez Canal, the Strait of Malacca, the Australian coast and the South African cape — are commanded by pro-Western powers.

He offered the Marxist view that Western military intervention in the ocean was motivated by the desire of industrialized countries to maintain supplies of African raw materials, thus perpetuating colonial patterns. Mr. Berenger was more skeptical of Soviet interests in the area but still viewed the United States as the major intruder.

"American imperialism, even your machine guns don't make us afraid," signs at a hunger strike of refugees from Diego Garcia in Port Louis proclaimed last month.

Stivio Michel, who organized the refugees, said his primary interest was humanitarian because the islanders, as they are called, have had great difficulty being absorbed in Mauritius, which already suffers from overpopulation and high unemployment. But Mr. Michel, a university-educated baker who is an activist in the Marxist party, makes the point that like the islanders, the issue of Diego Garcia will not go away. "It threatens the peace," Mr. Michel said.

Mauritian Sovereignty

Mr. Berenger said his party holds the position that Diego Garcia is Mauritian territory. If his party wins elections that should take place next year, Mr. Berenger said, the new government would stop the current practice of allowing warships to visit here.

It would also step up the campaign to have the United States vacate Diego Garcia, 1,200 miles (1,920 kilometers) away. In the last election, Mr. Berenger's party won the largest number of seats, but

it has not been able to outvote a coalition of rightist and centrist parties.

Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, the prime minister, who has taken a strong pro-Western position, has been forced by political pressure to also demand the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritian sovereignty, contending that it was ceded under duress when Mauritius became independent.

But he has supported the presence of the United States at the base, which Washington leased from Britain. In effect, he adds, he would like his country to replace Britain — Mauritius and not Britain should collect the rent.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ramgoolam's supporters hope that expected infusions of Western aid and investment will substantially ease unemployment, which is likely to influence the elections more than anything else. The government was gratified by the visit last month of 28 U.S. and British executives exploring the possibility of using Mauritian labor to dredge the harbor and construct runways at Diego Garcia, and of buying Mauritian building materials.

More Distant View

Mr. Michel said he did not think that the contractors were likely to hire the unemployed islanders. "They will not hire our people because then they would see how their cemeteries were desecrated."

India takes a more distant view, but the chief of-fender is viewed as the West.

Just before he left for talks in Washington recently on U.S. plans for the region, Eric Gonsalves, the Indian foreign secretary, talked critically of what he described as attempts by Washington to invoke a "gunboat" policy without consultation with India. Mr. Gonsalves said it was clear to him that the Indian Ocean was developing into an unstable front in a new Cold War.

"Our assessment is that both are destabilizing the area," Mr. Gonsalves said, referring to the United States and the Soviet Union. But he added that Moscow, unlike Washington, had given India assurances that it favored a conference on the creation of a zone of peace and force reduction talks with the United States.

As for the Soviet troop presence in Afghanistan, Mr. Gonsalves said he wondered whether U.S. policy planners were actually pleased by it, and using it to create domestic support for intensified military spending and preparedness.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Youths Go on Rampage in London District

LONDON — Violence involving West Indian youths broke out Tuesday in London for the second consecutive night. The police said that about 70 youths rampaged through the windows of the Forest Gate district of East London, breaking the windows of stores and overturning a car but that no one was hurt and there were fires or looting.

After Monday night's violence in three other London areas, police in been held in reserve and were rushed to Forest Gate in buses throughout London. Scotland Yard said the sudden appearance of several hundred uniformed police quieted the mob, which dispersed.

3 Security Officials Reported Killed in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Three senior Afghan government security men and at least 37 other persons have been killed during the last days in and around Kabul, at least some of them by Moslem rebel Western diplomatic sources said here Wednesday.

Western diplomatic sources also said that assassination claims reported by Kabul informants have been substantiated by a large number of funeral tributes attended by leading officials after nearby streets were blocked by troops.

Sharifuddin Sharaf, a militia commander, was killed last Friday, sources said. They said his death, but not its cause, was reported by Afghanistan's state radio. Brig. Ghulam Sakhi, identified by a well-known diplomatic source as the No. 2 man in Afghan military intelligence, was fatally shot April 13 near the Soviet Embassy. A Western source said Brig. Sakhi's brother was killed with him.

13 Missing as Nile Cruise Ship Sinks in Storm

EDFU, Egypt — Seven foreign tourists and six Egyptians were killed and drowned Wednesday after a cruise ship on the Nile sank during a violent storm, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Seventy other passengers aboard the cruise ship Bardiac were rescued by a passing boat and taken to Aswan, the agency said. It did not identify the 13 missing persons.

The report said the ship went down near a spot where two other Nile cruise ships have sunk in recent years. The massive storm system, road and rail links between Cairo and southern Egypt and caused flooding in some areas.

U.S. High Court Expands Search Protection

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has expanded the constitutional protection against searches of private homes by the police.

The court ruled 7 to 2 on Tuesday that a valid arrest warrant does give the police the right to enter the home of someone other than the person they want to arrest. In the absence of consent by the third party or unusual circumstances, the justices said, a search warrant is required.

The decision, written by Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall, reversed a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans, which held that an arrest warrant alone gave federal agents adequate authority to enter a third party home in the hope of arresting a fugitive they believed was hiding there.

Japanese Unions Step Up Offensive on Wages

TOKYO — The annual spring wages offensive by Japan's union-tensified Wednesday as strikers paralyzed a stretch of private railway and national railmen and other public sector workers threatened a widespread walkout Thursday.

Government mediators were called in to try to head off large-scale strikes on the railroads, buses, subways and airlines, and in public schools. The public-sector railmen want an increase of about 8 percent, the annual inflation rate. The Japan National Railways is offering below 7.5 percent. The other public sector workers also want an 8 percent raise and have rejected offers of 4.4 percent.

All but one of Japan's eight major private railway companies said with their workers Wednesday after a token, three-hour strike, but men on the line between Tokyo and its international airport refused to return to work.

Failed Thai Coup Leader Reported in Burma

RANGOON, Burma — The leader of the abortive coup earlier this month against Thailand's Premier Prem Tinsulanonda is now in the Burmese capital seeking political asylum in the United States, a Burmese state radio said Wednesday.

The radio said Gen. Sant Chitvanona, accompanied by his aides, arrived in Burma April 13 through the Thai border province of Kanchari Buri. They were brought Rangoon April 18 upon their request.

Gen. Sant, former deputy commander of the army, disappeared while forces loyal to Premier Prem regained control of the capital of Bangkok on April 3, ending the 56-hour uprising. A warrant for his arrest issued by the government last week.

Iran Sets Budget of \$44 Billion, No Deficit

TEHRAN — Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai of Iran has presented a budget of 3.3 trillion rials (\$44 billion) for the Persian year, which began March 21, and he said that there would be no deficit.

China Seems to See Cambodia Conquest As Soviet Advance in a Global Scheme

By Henry Karnin
New York Times Service

PEKING — China's view of Southeast Asia is dominated by implacable hostility to Vietnam's conquest of Cambodia and by a conviction that the event marked a major advance by the Soviet Union in a quest to encircle China and threaten the rest of the world by a military push into the Gulf and Indian Oceans.

In a series of interviews and round-table discussions with senior officials, professional analysts and responsible journalists disclosed an attitude that a ranking Southeast Asian diplomat here described as "a 1950 psychology" similar to the late John Foster Dulles' belief that the world must unite to defeat a common foe. This attitude was combined with a faith that "right will win out" even if the struggle takes a long time.

A senior Foreign Ministry official reinforced the comparison by reviving the notion of "containment," a word that had currency when Mr. Dulles was the U.S. secretary of state. "We think it is best now to contain the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and Cambodia and not allow it to advance further," he said.

The official made clear he regarded containment as a short-range goal in the long run. China believes unity of the rest of the world will force Vietnam out of Cambodia and bring down the pro-Soviet regime in Hanoi. In the discussions, here and in Shanghai, remarkably uniform opinions were expressed, suggesting that the participants reflected official policy that had been worked out in detail.

The policy excludes all consideration of national interests of Southeast Asian countries; it urges that they, with support of China, Japan, the United States and Western Europe, sustain indefinitely the forces led by former Premier Pol Pot, and it calls on all Cambodians to join in war until victory over the Vietnamese occupiers.

The Chinese analysts reject the possibility of a negotiated settlement. "What you do not get on the battlefield, you cannot get through political solution," the Foreign Ministry official said.

The analysis saw no possibility but a protracted war by the Cambodian people against an enemy who is numerically greatly superior and vastly better armed.

Imbalance of Forces

Wu Zengda, deputy director of the Shanghai Institute for International Studies, estimated that the 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia were confronted by 40,000 troops under Pol Pot and about 3,000 led by non-Communist Cambodians. But, the foreign affairs official said, the resistance fighters were making war on two-thirds of Cambodia's territory.

The Chinese conceded that the Pol Pot regime, which enjoyed China's full support during its reign from 1975 until 1979, had made what an official qualified as "a number of mistakes in domestic policy."

"Not saying that Pol Pot killed many people is not completely true," said Jiang Yuanchun, deputy director of the international department of People's Daily, the Communist Party's central newspaper.

The analysts compared Pol Pot's policies of revolutionary uprooting of Cambodian society to the policies of China's disgraced Gang of Four radical leaders. But they asserted unanimously that the Cambodian leaders had rectified their errors, would not repeat them, and had now gained the Cambodian population's support and confidence.

"We must allow inexperienced people to make mistakes and correct them," a Shanghai historian

said of the murder of countless Cambodians.

The Chinese asserted that the former chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the premier, Son Sann, leader of the principal non-Communist resistance movement, were moving toward a coalition with the Pol Pot forces. Both the prince and Son Sann have denied this. The analysts declined to comment on the observation that China had jailed the Gang of Four, but called on Cambodians to accept its Cambodian counterparts once again as their leaders.

Lesson for Chinese

The Chinese believe the war will be long. "Things in Vietnam are bound to change if it continues for three to five years," the foreign affairs official said.

The analyst interviewed smiled in apparent acknowledgement of China's arms assistance to the Pol Pot forces but declined to comment. Peking's military contribution to the Cambodian struggle was described as tying down 60 percent of the Vietnamese Army on the border with China as a result of the Chinese incursion into Vietnam in 1979.

Mr. Jiang said what was called a Chinese "lesson" to Vietnam was also a lesson for China. "Through

Peking Tightens its Rules On Contacts With Aliens

PEKING — A new internal directive has been issued in China that, in effect, tells the Chinese to shun social contacts with foreigners, informed sources said here Wednesday.

The wording and the exact timing of the directive have not been disclosed, but sources who have seen the document say that it warns people that foreigners are dangerous because they are constantly seeking information.

More Cautious Contacts

This appears to be a tightening of regulations that have been issued in the last several months. These included precise instructions on how to break relationships with foreigners without arousing suspicion and aired their views to foreigners.

The authorities called a halt to the so-called Peking Spring when they decided that the criticism was going too far and that the critics had served their purpose in discrediting the period when the Gang of Four was in power.

The arrest and conviction of a number of Chinese activists followed, but it was still possible for foreigners to cultivate a small circle of Chinese friends.

The new directive on contact with foreigners comes at the same time as a new official crackdown on political opposition, including the detention of a prominent dissident, Xu Wenli, on April 10. Further, the strongest public attack on an author since the death of Mao five years ago took place this week.

Social Discipline

The sources did not know what had prompted the crackdown on contact with foreigners but some diplomats speculated that it was in line with the present emphasis on social discipline.



CONFIDENTIAL — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, right, whispered to Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo at a news conference Wednesday in Hamburg. Mr. Schmidt called for Spain's admission to the European Economic Community and NATO.

Europe Tries to Deflate Wage Indexing

(Continued from Page 1)
double-digit inflation and continuing recession.

L'Expansion cites the menacing example of a Belgian union leader who looked tampering with indexation in Belgium to fending nitroglycerine.

Some proponents also argue that when inflation is significantly declining, indexation can have the reverse of its present effect — namely forcing wage costs downward.

But prices show no immediate signs of coming down significantly.

Rate Dips Slightly

The rate of gain in consumer prices throughout Western economies dipped slightly during the last few months, but in the 12 months ended Feb. 28, inflation remained at an average 11.2 percent in North America, Europe and Japan, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported April 14.

"We are hardly out of the woods on inflation, and indexation is a contributing factor," a Western diplomat said.

In its most recent assessment of the Italian economy published last year, OECD said that the impact of "scala mobile," as indexation is called in Italy, accounted for about three-quarters of Italy's wage growth between 1977 and 1979.

During the same period, wage increases attributable to indexation were estimated to have accounted for about 40 percent of the rise in prices of Italian-made manufactured goods, the agency reported, adding that "its role has increased in importance by comparison with the first part of the 1970s."

A similar, but weaker, pattern exists in other OECD countries, where indexation is well-entrenched. Analysis said.

on indexation," a leading European central banking official said.

A modest, but crucial, step being discussed by the Europeans is establishing what economists refer to as a threshold system. Under this approach, the system would continue triggering wage increases, but only after price rises reached a predetermined level during the course of the year.

In Sweden recently, union and

West's Plan For Namibia

(Continued from Page 1)
amendment of Security Council Resolution 435 setting up a framework for Namibia's independence.

The compromise is designed to reassure South Africans about the future of whites living in Namibia.

"Verbally they condemn the policy of apartheid," the SWAPO communiqué said in part, "but their daily practice is to support the racist South African regime both militarily and economically."

But Mr. Crocker was reported to have told his colleagues that he had not given up on that idea and that other options were also under study in the hopes of restarting the Namibia negotiations that broke down in Geneva in January.

In South Africa, R.F. Botha, the foreign minister, said that the door to future negotiations was all but closed. "The road ahead," he declared, "is going to be very difficult." His country, which has ruled South-West Africa since 1915, for the last 15 years in defiance of UN decisions, broke up the UN-sponsored negotiations in January by refusing to set a withdrawal date.

Mr. Botha was angered by the Security Council's decision Tuesday, as it opened its debate on Namibia, to hear SWAPO but not the political groups in the territory backed by South Africa. The United States, Britain and France had urged that the chief swing group, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, be allowed to speak.

Belgian Inflation Small

In Belgium, where Mr. Eyskens has already frozen prices, a similar discussion is taking place, although Belgian government officials quickly note that its 7-percent inflation rate is among the lowest in the OECD area.

"Proving ruinous to Belgian industry are savage increases in wages and other costs caused by our system. Moderation in wage increases is crucial for our ability to compete," said Baron Antoine Bezaert, a leading Belgian industrialist.

Observers at the OECD in Paris were predicting that developments in Italy and Belgium would trigger a lively discussion between senior treasury officials and central bankers who started a three-day strategy meeting Wednesday at the agency's headquarters.

"The OECD may prove supportive to the overall push by some governments to seek ways of easing the impact of indexation," an observer said.

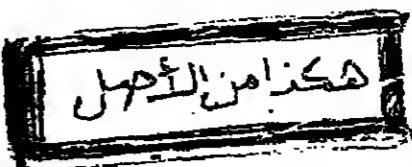
African Delegates Walk Out

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (Reuters) — African delegates walked out of the debate Wednesday when Brand Fourie, director-general of the South African Foreign Ministry, criticized the Security Council for refusing to allow the DTA to take part. He said the decision "stripped away the last vestige of any claim the UN might have had to be an impartial arbiter of the future of the territory."

Quakes Jolt Italy Riviera

The Associated Press IMPERIA, Italy — Two small earthquakes shook the western Italian Riviera at dawn Wednesday, sending dozens of area residents fleeing into the streets, police said. No injuries or damage were reported. The tremors also jolted the nearby French Riviera.

JAPANESE



Top Aide to Brezhnev Says Washington Is Trying to 'Heat Up Conflict Situations'

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A senior member of the Politburo accused the Reagan administration on Wednesday of fomenting world tensions, and he firmly rejected any linking of Moscow's handling of the Polish crisis and future arms reduction talks with the West.

In the latest sign of Kremlin anger over negative Western responses to recent Soviet arms-limitation proposals, Konstantin Chernenko declared at a Kremlin rally marking Lenin's birthday that Washington's purpose "is to depart from negotiations on strategic arms to heat up conflict situations, and interfere directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of other countries."

Mr. Chernenko, who is chief of staff to President Leonid I. Brezhnev, accused "some politicians in the West" of linking détente to the outcome of the Polish crisis, while at the same time "trying to destabilize the situation in Poland and make difficult the efforts to end the crisis there."

Mr. Chernenko's strong statement is a move away from recent relatively milder statements about the Reagan administration and the Polish situation by Mr. Brezhnev. Two months ago Mr. Brezhnev offered to meet with Mr. Reagan, and two weeks ago in Prague he expressed cautious confidence that the Poles could solve their problems themselves.

Chernenko reiterated this limited formula of endorsement for the Warsaw Communists. He said: "The Polish communists, the Polish working people, have built a strong and independent Socialist homeland, and they will not relinquish their gains. I should like to stress that people in Poland have true friends on whom they can rely."

With Mr. Brezhnev and 7 of the 12 other Politburo members present on the stage of the Palace of Congresses, Mr. Chernenko asserted:

Polish Party Accuses West Of Creating Soviet Threat

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish Communist Party, offering its first detailed commentary on the Warsaw Pact troop maneuvers in and around Poland, described them Wednesday as "exceptionally modern" exercises that the West presented as a threat to Polish sovereignty.

The intent of what was called the "most powerful slander campaign ever against the Warsaw Pact" was described by the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu as creating distrust among Poles toward other Soviet bloc countries and breaking down the resistance of groups in the West opposed to NATO's weapon modernization programs.

Referring to a meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group in Bonn April 7 and 8, the article said it provided a handbook for U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger to emphasize "the need for further postponement of disarmament negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, justifying this by the alleged continuing threat to the sovereignty of Poland by the Warsaw treaty countries."

The maneuvers, coinciding with a period of extreme tension between the Polish government and Solidarity independent trade union, took place between March 17 and April 7, Soviet, East German and Czechoslovak soldiers have since returned to their bases, the newspaper said, although "one continues to hear voices in the United States unjustifiably questioning the correctness of this information."

Western reports have suggested that the Warsaw Pact forces left sophisticated communications equipment behind which could facilitate rapid intervention in Poland at a later date.

The article said, "The institutions specializing in waging psychological war against the Socialist states resolved to intensify the state of social excitement by spreading false information about the alleged preparations to trespass on the Polish borders by the armies of other Socialist states, concerned about developments in Poland."

It continued: "Now we know that the fanning of an atmosphere of artificial anxiety around our country was also aimed at creating an appropriate climate of fear, convenient for breaking the resistance of the Western European communities which protest an intensification of armaments and the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the European continent."

[Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported that the policy-making Central Committee in the Communist Party's statutes and other matters relevant to a crucial July party congress at a meeting next Wednesday in Warsaw.

[The July congress is to review changes in Poland since the labor unrest of last year and the emergence of Solidarity, the AP said.]



Martha Louis, widow of Joe Louis, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson at boxer's burial in Arlington National Cemetery. President Reagan had waived the regulations to permit burial there.

Billy Carter Probe Clears U.S. Officials

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has announced that its nine-month internal investigation of the Billy Carter case did not show illegal conduct on the part of any government official or employee.

In a 10-page final report released Tuesday, the department's chief internal investigator, Michael E. Shaheen Jr., said he still believes that Billy Carter lied to government agents who investigated his ties to Libya and that former Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti had been deliberately "dissembling" last summer when he denied having talked to President Carter about the case.

Despite that, Mr. Shaheen found that Justice's original inquiry, which ended with a court order requiring the president's brother to register as a foreign agent, had been thorough and competent.

The report also said there is no evidence that Mr. Civiletti "sought to obstruct or impede the [Justice Department] Criminal Division's handling of the Billy Carter investigation."

Rarely Prosecuted

Mr. Shaheen said the Criminal Division now must decide whether to prosecute Billy Carter for lying to government agents and to resume monitoring his "continuing obligations" under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The division responded with a statement saying it would examine Mr. Shaheen's material and "reach a conclusion [as to] whether it warrants further action." Charges of lying to government agents are rarely prosecuted.

The final report disclosed that former President Jimmy Carter was interviewed under oath at the White House Dec. 19 on lingering questions about his awareness of Billy Carter's activities.

In response to questioning, President Carter stated that he had no advance warning, and little direct knowledge, of Billy Carter's dealings with the Libyans," the report stated.

"Beyond Reasonable Doubt"

The president stated that he at no time discussed the release of two Boeing 727 aircraft to Libya with his brother and that he did not receive any pressure from any family member regarding the release of such aircraft," the report said.

Mr. Shaheen added that "voluntarily documented demonstration beyond reasonable doubt" that the State Department approved release of the planes "based solely upon foreign policy considerations."

Mr. Shaheen said he re-interviewed Zbigniew Brzezinski, former White House national security adviser, Jan. 13 on details reflected in his telephone and appointment logs that came to light after an interim report in October.

The logs indicated meetings with Stansfield Turner, then CIA director, in Mr. Brzezinski's White House office "on several significant dates" other than a much-discussed session the two men had on March 31, 1980, about an intelligence report concerning Billy Carter.

"Dr. Brzezinski unequivocally stated that those other meetings had no relation to Billy Carter," the report said. "He was also questioned as to the president's involvement, if any, in the meeting with Turner which did involve Billy Carter. Dr. Brzezinski stated that the president had no such involvement."

Troops Kill 3 In Philippines

United Press International

MANILA — Government troops killed two Communist rebels and in a separate incident killed a third man allegedly carrying a grenade in the southern Davao City, where an Easter Sunday grenade blast in a church killed 14 persons, the government radio said Wednesday.

The radio reported two guerrillas were shot and killed in the city, 600 miles (965 kilometers) from Manila, during a brief firefight Tuesday between security forces and a 15-man group. Early Wednesday, paramilitary constables killed a man they said was carrying a bundle containing a hand grenade. The armed forces were put on full combat status and security measures were tightened after the Easter attack, whose 14th victim died Tuesday, according to the radio.

Six Harold, who retired as prime minister and party leader in 1976 but remains a member of Parliament, said he opposed the new system adopted by his party for electing a leader, in which labor unions get a 40-percent say, local parties get 30 percent and elected MPs are left with 30 percent. MPs formerly elected the party leader by themselves.

He also criticized as "tomfoolery" Labor's newly adopted aim of abolishing the House of Lords. He said such questions would be dropped in favor of bread-and-butter issues at election time. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservatives must hold a general election by May, 1984, when their five-year term expires.

Wilson Assails Benn as 'Aging Perennial Youth'

The Associated Press

LONDON — The former prime minister, Sir Harold Wilson, has attacked his former Cabinet colleague, Tony Benn, the leader of the left wing of the Labor Party, as a man who "immatures with age" and whose ideas for party reform are "harmy."

Speaking on a television interview Tuesday night, Sir Harold, 65, said of Mr. Benn and his ideas for worker control of industry: "I think he is a kind of aging perennial youth."

Sir Harold, who retired as prime minister and party leader in 1976 but remains a member of Parliament, said he opposed the new system adopted by his party for electing a leader, in which labor unions get a 40-percent say, local parties get 30 percent and elected MPs are left with 30 percent. MPs formerly elected the party leader by themselves.

He also criticized as "tomfoolery" Labor's newly adopted aim of abolishing the House of Lords. He said such questions would be dropped in favor of bread-and-butter issues at election time. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservatives must hold a general election by May, 1984, when their five-year term expires.

Latest Atlanta Victim Is an Ex-Convict, 23

By Wendell Rawls Jr.
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The nude body of a young black man, found Monday at the edge of the Chattahoochee River southwest of central Atlanta, has been identified as that of Samuel C. McIntosh, 23, a small, slightly built former convict. Like other young blacks here in the past 21 months, he apparently died of suffocation.

He was the 25th young black person to be found dead in a mysterious series of deaths and disappearances that date from July 20, 1979. A 10-year-old boy has been missing since last September and is the only child for whom a special task force is still searching.

(On April 13 the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William A. Webster, told a news conference that three or four of the killings had been "substantially solved," and that they were of the kind normally found on a police blotter. And an FBI agent later asserted some of the children were killed by parents who wanted to get rid of them. Both statements elicited outrage among black people in Atlanta.)

The young man whose body was found Monday was identified the following day. He was the oldest to be placed on the task force list for investigation. The discovery followed the finding of the bodies of two 21-year-old mentally retarded black men who also were short and slightly built. Their bodies, too, were found in rivers near the city.

Some Similarities

Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. said it was not known whether a new killer was at work or whether the small size of the recent victims caused the previous killer to confuse them with children. All the victims except the last three ranged in age from 7 to 16, and all but two were males.

Although Mr. McIntosh was older than the others, his case is similar to a number of them in several ways. As with six of the other victims, his body was nude and was found within a mile of where two other bodies were found in the Chattahoochee River. Seven victims have been found in either the Chattahoochee or the South River. And like 13 previous victims, Mr. McIntosh died of asphyxiation.

But because of the state of the body, Dr. John Fegert, associate medical examiner for Fulton County, said, "We are not totally excluding drowning and intoxication."

The victim had not been reported missing to any local police jurisdictions, the authorities said, but had been wanted for parole violation.

Meanwhile, the City Council extended the curfew ordinance until Aug. 4. It had been scheduled to expire in May. The hours of the curfew run from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., but will begin at 9 p.m. when daylight saving time begins on Sunday.

Mayor Maynard Jackson said the investigation of the killings had harmed overall law enforcement in Atlanta. Nearly 100 police officers have been assigned to the investigation, according to Police Chief George Napper. The police department has 1,264 on its rolls, about 400 fewer persons than the city says it needs to control crime.

When the special task force was formed last summer to investigate the child slayings it was a five-man unit. Today there are 92 members, including 21 detectives and 11 undercover agents. Also on the task force are 33 Atlanta police recruits, 11 agents of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, nine investigators from police departments of surrounding counties and the Fulton County district attorney's office, and seven civilians.

Coal Strike In U.S. Cuts Output 50%

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The strike by the United Mine Workers has cut national coal production in half, mostly by closing mines in the East, and is especially hurting small independent coal producers, according to industry sources.

Some of the independents are saying that a valid reason for a separate peace with the union is the absence of consent being given by the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, a search for a national coal production pact, and especially hurting small independent coal producers, according to industry sources.

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Ship Sinks Near Aswan, Agency

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

ASWAN, Egypt — A cruise ship sank near Aswan, the agency said, although the cause was not clear.

Search for 100,000

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

SEARCHERS are looking for 100,000 people who fled their homes during the Vietnam war, according to a report by the United Nations.

Up Offensive

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

UPPER OFFENSIVE is being waged by the United States against the Soviet Union, according to a report by the United States government.

Japan Threatens Atom Plant Executives With Prosecution Over Radioactive Spill

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The government has threatened executives of a nuclear power plant with criminal prosecution for failing to report a spill of radioactive waste water that exposed 56 workers to possible contamination and leaked into a nearby bay.

Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which has overall responsibility for Japan's nuclear power plants, said they doubted the company's version of the second mishap is year at the Tsuruga nuclear power station on the Japan Sea, 80 miles west of Tokyo.

Officials of the company also added another report of a radioactive leak in the area, which occurred about three months ago, as required by law. But the government said that the second leak immediately recalled his incident was "still under investigation."

The head of the ministry, Takesuke Tanaka, said Tuesday that if an investigation finds that officials of the Japan Atomic Power Co. violated the Electricity Utility Industry Law by failing to disclose the second leak immediately, they would be prosecuted and "harshly punished." The maximum penalty is a three-year prison term.

Leak Discovered

Dr. Hideo Ushida of the Nuclear Safety Commission said the Tsuruga plant was shut April 1 when regulatory officials discovered a radioactive water leak in the bay.

That leak resulted from a "hair crack in the turbine," according to Tetsuo Amano, chief reviewer of the Nuclear Safety Bureau. The company failed to report it until an employee told the bureau about it.

While the plant was closed to members of the turbine, the second, more serious leak came to light when regulatory officials discovered a hair crack in the turbine. The second leak, which Mr. Tanaka called the worst in Japan's nuclear power history, has caused a major uproar among the nation's nuclear power opponents and demands that the company's top executives resign.

On its first public statement on the second accident, the company said that workers apparently failed to shut off a valve on the plant's filter tank on March 8. Water contaminated by radioactivity leaked out, eventually spilling

His Report on to Shoot

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

HIS REPORT on the shooting of a man in the street is being reviewed by the police.

Mr. Reagan's

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

MR. REAGAN'S speech on the economy is being reviewed by the White House.

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U.S. Aid to Pakistan

The security relationship between the United States and Pakistan goes back to 1954 when the first U.S. economic and military aid program went into effect. Subsequently, both countries participated in SEATO and CENTO, two of the alliances promoted by John Foster Dulles to keep the world safe for democracy. Some things have changed since then. SEATO and CENTO are gone; China, which was the excuse for the early military aid to Pakistan, is Islamabad's main arms supplier, and Pakistan is building an atomic bomb. But not everything has changed. New Delhi still thinks Pakistan wants modern weapons to make war on India and Afghanistan is still a threat because of the Soviet involvement there. That is the deep background for the current talks between Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The more recent background begins with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December, 1979. President Carter reacted in shock. When he came out of it, he shifted his priorities from nuclear nonproliferation to anti-Sovietism and whipped up a quick aid package for Pakistan, which was suddenly seen as another vulnerable domino in the arc of crises around the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. But the package, which promised \$400 million in economic and military aid over two years, was dismissed by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq as "peanuts."

Enter the Reagan administration, which did not need to be converted. The Soviet threat was and is seen by the president and the men around him as greater than the danger of nuclear proliferation. As a result, the new U.S. government has no difficulty in

turning a blind eye toward the gestating Pakistani bomb and upping the aid ante. According to the latest reports from Washington, the United States is considering providing Pakistan with \$500 million a year for five years in economic and military aid. A quick visit by top Indian diplomat Eric Gonsalves apparently failed to dissuade the administration from pursuing its plans to beef up Pakistan militarily.

Before a final decision is made, though, the Reagan administration ought to think long and hard about what kind of aid to Pakistan would make the most sense and what the trade-offs would be. India, for example, might be appeased if the bulk of the aid were economic. At the time of the Carter aid offer, the Pakistanis regarded economic aid as the top priority and they may still do so. Chances are Gen. Zia will get his bomb (or would it be Islam's bomb?) with or without U.S. economic and military support, but it might take longer without it. The Pakistanis have made it clear that they do not want to give up their nonaligned credentials and that they are not eager to serve as a conduit for arms to Afghan rebels. And the general's military dictatorship is not the most stable on earth. A repetition of Iran in Pakistan would be disastrous.

A friendly Pakistan is strategically important to the Western alliance. There is no doubt about that. But a long-term, high-priced aid program with a heavy emphasis on modern military equipment might buy more trouble than it's worth. A well-targeted economic aid program could do more, sooner, to protect Western interests in southwest Asia.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



Third World's Trojan Horse

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The riots in Britain have made it pretty clear, if it wasn't already, that inside the heart of most big Western European cities there is a Trojan Horse of the Third World, young, angry and disaffected, the sons of fathers who fled the lack of opportunity in Jamaica, Turkey, or Algeria, and who now expect it here.

But when they riot, as they have in London, or rent-strike against their living conditions in communal slums, as they have in Paris, or protest the exclusion of their families, as they have in Saint Moritz, popular opinion is split, bewildered and often outraged. In France, the Communist Party, for long a defender of the immigrant workers, has turned on them, making vicious attacks on their numbers and attitudes in what appears to be a crude bid to solidify the vote of the white working class in the presidential election campaign. In Switzerland last month, in a referendum, voters sank by an overwhelming majority a proposal to allow seasonal workers to bring their families with them. In Britain, the riots have made difficult rational discussion of the Labor Party's new proposals on family reunion.

Vital to Economy

Yet, as popular opinion is hardening, governments are beginning to realize that it has become impossible to run a modern Western economy without large numbers of immigrants.

It is true that when they poured in during the dynamic sixties, governments tolerated the influx without giving them too much thought. But when recession arrived after the oil price rise in 1974, Western European governments actively worked to reduce the immigrant population. It was the conventional wisdom of ministers and civil servants that the age of the immigrant worker was over. Rising unemployment meant that room had to be made for native workers to take their place.

Even when they were told that the U.S. experience suggested that large-scale unemployment and high immigration could coexist, they chose to ignore it. Interestingly, just at the time when there is so much anti-immigrant feeling, governments are beginning to realize that immigrant workers are often the only ones to work in the areas that are most in need of labor. The numbers are likely to increase.

This comes through clearly in a recent, privately circulated report of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. It notes that "experience has clearly shown that the opportunities for substitution between foreign and national manpower are very limited... foreign manpower continues to hold jobs refused by natives."

Is there a responsible alternative?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

labor-intensive as well as more innovative and less alienating places to work.

It also means, as British parliamentarian Shirley Williams argues so persuasively in a just-published book, a commitment to emulate the West German and Austrian experience of subsidizing "in-house" training and apprenticeship plans. These two countries have a relatively low rate of youth unemployment. She also argues for a major reform of industrial accounting practices, which at present reinforce the tendency of business enterprises to favor capital, raw materials and energy as against human labor in any mixture of the factors of production.

Governments at long last have begun to understand the labor problems their economies have landed them with. But, for all their beginnings of wisdom, they still have much to do.

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Family Reunion

In nearly all the Western European countries, the immigrant population is no longer being so actively encouraged to return home. Side by side with this, quietly and without too much fanfare, governments have been making conscious efforts to make the lives of the immigrant population easier. France, after a period of harshness, has gone back to its traditional policy of encouraging family reunion.

In West Germany, the regulations governing the rights of family members of the immigrant workers to get jobs have been liberalized and the conditions for naturalization are being eased. In Belgium, moves are afoot to give immigrants the right to vote in local municipal elections, and in Britain, a new recruiting campaign to attract immigrants to apply for jobs in the police force has just been announced.

This is progress, yet it merely highlights the remaining problems. In nearly all the Western European countries, immigration for new male adult migrants is severely restricted. A large clandestine market has grown up, even though there has been recession, to meet the unsatisfied needs of factories and the service industries. As the U.S. experience has shown, illegal migration serves no one but the black market.

President Reagan was right the other day, when discussing the new proposals for immigration reform in the United States, to call for "open borders." What he didn't say was that the best way to combat large-scale migration is (a) to encourage labor-intensive development programs in the countries which export their surplus labor and (b) to improve the nature and design of low-paying jobs in the industrialized countries so that they appeal to native workers.

Second Generation

The other great unresolved issue is the problem of the alienated, second-generation migrants who are less prepared than their parents to apply for menial jobs. These form the recruiting ground for the rioters in London and the muggers on the Paris Metro. Unless governments make a more determined effort to integrate them, the tensions between the host population and this Trojan Horse will increase. It means breaking down the barriers of racial and ethnic prejudices and providing more opportunities and upward mobility.

It means, too, tax incentives for small firms, which tend to be more

Soares Comeback: Relief and Grief

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — A sensational battle to oust 57-year-old Mario Soares from the leadership of Portugal's Socialist Party appears to have been lost amid sighs of relief from the parties in the ruling right-of-center alliance and howls of grief from the Moscow-line Communists.

Mr. Soares, vice president of the Socialist International and twice premier of democratic Portugal, is not only the best known of all national politicians outside the country, but also a charismatic leader in the traditional mold. He and a small group of colleagues formed the party in exile eight years ago and found themselves, minus a coherent national organization, catapulted into power after the 1974 coup overthrew a 50-year-old dictatorship.

Socialist fortunes dwindled rapidly, however, as he found his feet and the party suffered two crushing defeats at the polls in December, 1979, and October, 1980, when the rightist Democratic Alliance coalition won a majority of parliamentary seats.

Mr. Soares was blamed for the defeats. But in contrast to what usually happens to politicians failing as abysmally as he did, he has made a telling comeback instead of fading away.

And ever since a piqued Mr. Soares announced personal neutrality in the presidential contest of December, 1980, after his party had already declared unequivocally for the subsequently re-elected President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Socialists have been in turmoil. Influential members of the official opposition, including at least 60 members of parliament, moved to elect the secretary-general's wife and Mr. Soares' extensive powers in the party.

©1981, International Herald Tribune.

Soares about 69 percent of the delegates, more than enough to defeat his opponents and allow him to stage a major show of force at a congress now likely to be something of an anti-climax. As one source put it, "There will be a showpiece endorsement of Soares as party leader and the same old mixed bunch of resistance fighters and sycophants will resume their places as his chief advisers." It was exactly this that Soares opponents had hoped to change.

They wanted reduced powers for the secretary-general, more internal party democracy and a place for the new-and-coming Socialist thinkers and intellectuals. From power, through their press, mounted a vicious ditch-Soares campaign, which the Socialist leader will never forgive.

As a bourgeois Socialist more in the social democratic mold of other Western European parties, Mr. Soares' hatred of the Communists is matched only by his loathing of the deposed fascist regime.

Rescue Campaign. For the Portuguese right, Mr. Soares' victory was a great relief. They had mounted a massive rescue campaign for him through their own press, and called a halt to all normal political activity pending the outcome of the Socialist congress. Mr. Soares' victory means the governing coalition cannot press ahead with plans for a tactical alliance with the Socialists in upcoming local elections — a move designed to break growing Communist influence in the municipalities.

They are also more or less assured of Socialist support for vital constitutional amendments due to be presented later this year, which require a two-thirds parliamentary majority to be passed. The changes to this charter will officially bury the revolutionary period opened up six years ago and point Portugal firmly down the road to integration in the European Economic Community.

Death of the Watergate Spirit

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — A "new" 1973, the pardon was issued by the president before the appeals process had been exhausted and without the normal investigation by the Justice Department. By Watergate standards there should have been a burst of outraged criticism, with alarms of cover-up and fix rigging all over the country.

But the one comment in that vein rang false. John Nields, the attorney who originally prosecuted the case, said he was "extremely distressed" because "the pardon would send out a terrible signal that the government can violate the Constitution and then forgive itself."

If that were true, then a case so likely to have ended in a pardon should not have been prosecuted in the first place. But, of course, it is not true. The two FBI officials who broke the law were opportunists, confident they would earn points from their superiors. Instead, they suffered ignominy, a narrowing trial and heavy financial penalties. No one is likely to follow that lead soon again. The Watergate lesson has been taught. It does not need to be rammed home.

A more important perhaps, though still largely unnoticed, development is an evolution inside the Democratic Party and the House of Representatives. In 1974 and 1976, 118 freshmen Demo-

crats were elected to the House. Those Watergate classes initiated a spate of reforms that opened up procedures and sapped the principle of seniority. To no small degree, the inability of the Congress to deliver for Jimmy Carter reflected the balkiness of the Watergate classes.

Self-Discipline. But 1981 has witnessed an ascension of self-discipline by the House Democrats. They have succeeded in enactment of economic principles and a budget, and a tax program. Four junior members — Richard Gephardt, elected in 1976 in St. Louis; Norman Mineta, elected in 1974 from San Jose, Calif.; Leo Panetta, elected in 1976 from Monterey, Calif.; and Tim Wirth, elected in 1974 from Denver — played leading roles in formulating the joint program. Their performance traces a striking transition from purist reform to the building of majorities.

Rep. Gephardt acknowledged the point in an interview the other day. "Watergate is now over," he said. "We're not looking for more reforms. We don't think opening up hearings and attacking the leadership is what it's all about. We understand that we have to make things work. We have to help run the country."

The end of Watergate, it is sure, carries certain risks. There is a danger of arbitrary self-interference in the private lives of individuals. Covers are not over and done. But the fact is that noble intentions — whether moral, as in the case of Jimmy Carter, or patriotic, in the case of Mr. Reagan — are not enough. A sense of responsibility also counts. The system must be made to work and that must be on the part of all of us in recognition that some of our best impulses may have had outcomes.

©1981, Los Angeles Times.

Prisoner Sands, MP

Just what did the voters of Northern Ireland mean by electing an imprisoned nationalist guerrilla to the British Parliament? To some, the victory of Bobby Sands constitutes an endorsement of the Irish Republican Army and its bloody ways. Some bitter-enders may even hope, ghoulishly, that Sands will persist to the death in his 53-day prison hunger strike. But his death would be a tragedy serving no worthy purpose, and to view his election as a mandate for violence is a shallow distortion.

In fact, it was Bobby Sands' plight, not his politics, that became the central issue in a special election to fill a vacancy. He was put up as a candidate even though he is serving a 14-year sentence for a firearms violation. Sands and other IRA leaders in the Maze prison have vainly resorted to hunger strikes to force the British to accord them the status of political prisoners.

Roman Catholic voters in the district were encouraged to believe that electing him could save his life, and bring prison reforms from his British jailers. He won by 1,500 votes out of 70,000, thanks largely to a Catholic major-

ity. The contest turned into a sectarian plebiscite because the only other candidate was a hard-line Protestant Unionist.

The outcome was less a vote for the IRA than a vote against a criminal justice system that many Catholics regard as harsh and oppressive. And the Sands victory only reaffirms what everyone already knows — that many Catholics feel estranged in a British-ruled, Protestant-dominated province. That estrangement will continue as long as the Protestants appear to enjoy an arbitrary veto over every proposal to devise new links between Northern Ireland and the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.

Yet there is also unintended irony in his victory. How much better it is for the IRA leaders to embarrass the British by electing a member of Parliament from the Maze than to go on with indiscriminate killing. How much harder it will be for them to persuade their followers that British democracy is a sham. Politics, however cynical, is preferable to violence in the search for a solution to Northern Ireland's intractable conflicts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Different Dictatorship

Superficially, Guatemala looks like your typical Central American disaster area. It's a small, blood-stained country run by a right-wing military dictatorship regarded now as the most repressive in Latin America. American intelligence quietly confirms Amnesty International's charge that the government runs an immense murder and torture campaign, involving thousands of victims, out of an annex of the National Palace. A Cuban-encouraged guerrilla movement is evidently gaining some ground.

All this is, in a sense, familiar. What makes Guatemala different is that the United States does not prop it up. For human rights reasons, Jimmy Carter cooled political relations and cut most military ties. In nationalistic response, President Romeo Lucas Garcia cut the rest. The bloodshed and uncertainty are thinning economic ties. That makes it difficult to blame the United States for President Lucas' atrocities. It also makes it difficult to apply pressure to make him change his ways.

The point is perhaps insufficiently appreciated. Guatemala called the American liberal bluff. It dared the United States to cut it off, and it seems to be surviving the cut. George Anne Geyer has reported that Guatemala filled the military gap with supplies from elsewhere. Worse, she warns, from Argentina the local armed forces are receiving the sort of sustained assistance that may lift Guate-

mala out of the customary civilian-military cycle and leave it indefinitely in military hands. To the extent this is so, the United States, by cutting Guatemala off, has spared itself a certain taint but has done nothing to alleviate the country's agony or to relieve the political strain. It may even have made things worse.

At the moment the United States is treading water. The American Embassy in Guatemala lacks an ambassador and a purpose; no policy direction is coming out of the State Department; and those in the Reagan administration who might, on the basis of the tip sheets, favor cozying up to anti-Communist military regimes — even this one — do not seem to have zeroed in on Guatemala. There is no bursting crisis down there, only the kind that builds slowly and surely.

It is a good time, then, to mull over another approach. The time of the liberal squeeze is past. What about a conservative flier? Could the United States conceivably buy back influence in Guatemala by resuming military contacts? Could the Reagan administration manage to pull off such a gambit without simply becoming partners of Guatemala's gnomes in fighting real or imagined guerrillas?

Is there a responsible alternative?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 23, 1906

SAN FRANCISCO — The common estimate is that half the population has fled from San Francisco after the earthquake, thousands from sheer inability to endure the conditions in the devastated city. The terrible strain of the past few days is beginning to tell on the people. Reaction has come and suspense over missing relatives and friends is causing illness, and, in some cases, insanity. One man in the height of the calamity rode through Market Street on a bicycle, apparently imagining himself a physician. With a deathlike appearance, his eyes set and his face ashen gray, he would ride into a crowd and silently hold forth several medical journals, letting his gaze wander wildly over the throng.

Fifty Years Ago

April 23, 1931

LISBON — The garrison in Portuguese Guinea in northwest Africa has revolted in sympathy with the rebels at Madeira, it was learnt today. Color was lent to the story by the fact that a censorship has been established in Guinea and a ship is being armed prior to sailing for the colony. The Portuguese minister of marine, Cdr. Luiz Correia, has embarked for Madeira, where he is to direct the operations against the rebels. The Madeira rebels flatly refused to surrender. They said they would prevent the landing of troops on the island until the government agrees to form a Republican-Coalition cabinet to serve as a government of transition until normal constitutional government is re-established.

Letters

An Irish Solution

The only rational solution (re Richard de Burchurch's article, IHT, March 11) to Northern Ireland's age-old problem is to split the area into two distinct and independent territories, one all Catholic and one all Protestant, with those who do not want to live in one moving to the other, the Catholic territory being free to join the Republic of Ireland. This is not as silly as it might sound. It has been done before. E.C. JONES. Garches, France.

Seals and People

Re your editorial reprint on "The Seal Slaughter" (IHT, March 28-29): Canada's "seal slaughter" would surely rank low in the list of world community problems. What about

America's steady urban slaughter of human beings, for example. The least lobby groups could do is "get serious" about serious issues. MICHAEL MCBANE. Paris.

Dead Letter?

Hope there's no significance in the fact that the story (IHT, April 9) about new legislation for tax cuts for U.S. citizens abroad was grouped with the obituaries. AL HDX. London.

Ammo Control

Re gun control in the U.S.: Why not start by restricting the sale of ammunition to license holders? And banning the sale of exploding bullets to members of the public. CHRISTINE SAPIEHA. London.

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APR 23 1981



Athens residents, many wearing face masks, jam the city's streets to protest against air pollution.

Air Pollution in Athens Spurs Protest

ATHENS — "Kill the cloud before it kills us." That is the battle cry of pollution protesters here, where the poor quality of the air has become a lively political issue.

The 24,000-member Medical Association has reported that air pollution has already resulted in increased numbers of cases of respiratory disorders in Athens. It has warned that pollution could present a serious health threat if it is not brought under control.

Mayor Beis declared "the beginning of a battle that will be hard and difficult," and charged that the government has "bowed to the large economic interests of certain big industries."

Qadhafi Discusses Union Of Mauritania and Sahara

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania — The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, said that he had discussed with Mauritanian leaders during a two-day visit here his proposal for the eventual union of Mauritania and Western Sahara.

Col. Qadhafi said Tuesday he also discussed the possible union of Libya and Mauritania and between Libya and Algeria.

The government recently approved several measures to clean up the air, including a ban on building new factories that produce heavy pollution in Athens and the rest of the Attica region.

The union envisaged between Mauritania and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic could come about as soon as the objective conditions are right. We are agreed in principle on these points," he said.

The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic is the name given to Western Sahara by Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas who are fighting Morocco for control of the territory.

Spain gave up its former territory to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975 but Mauritania later withdrew after reaching a peace agreement with the Polisario.

Mauritania has accused Morocco of being behind last month's attempt by dissident officers to overthrow the government. Morocco has denied this.

Mauritanian government spokesmen refused to comment on Col. Qadhafi's talks.

He has previously sought mergers with Egypt and Tunisia, and in January he proposed a merger between his country and the former French colony of Chad, where Libyan troops intervened in a civil war.

Qadhafi said that in the economic boom years of the 1960s only 55 percent of West Germans agreed with the statement that the Nazi regime was "an unjust government, a criminal regime" while 38 percent disagreed.

In the late 1970s, when economic growth slowed significantly and unemployment rose to more than 10 percent for the first time in many years, 71 percent of respondents said that the Nazi government was a criminal regime, Allensbach said in his report.

Significant indications added that the number of people who said they would do all they could to prevent the re-establishment of a Nazi regime has grown persistently over the years, up from 25 percent in the 1950s to 40 percent in the 1970s. Most of the remaining respondents said they would oppose but take no active part in preventing such a resurgence, the institute reported.

It said that only 2 percent of respondents would actively support a new Nazi regime.

The institute reported that one of the most significant indications of the feelings toward Nazism was contained in a question asked in 1975 and again in 1979 that eliminated the two most offensive characteristics of the Nazi era.

"Some say that aside from the war and the persecution of the Jews, the Third Reich was not all that bad. Others say that the Third Reich was in all cases a bad thing. What is your opinion?"

Fifty percent of the respondents in 1979 said they thought that Nazism was bad, even if there had been no war and no persecution of the Jews. In the 1975 sampling only 42 percent responded that way.

The institute said that such attitudes are among "the definite indicators of the firm entrenchment of democracy in Germany." An overwhelming majority of the populace think that democracy is the best form of government, the institute said.

Dr. Alfred Rives Shands Jr., 82, an internationally known orthopedic surgeon who was the principal founder of the Alfred I. duPont Institute for the care and treatment of crippled children, died Monday after having a stroke.

Dr. Derek Denny-Brown, 79, a former Harvard professor who was one of the world's leading pioneers in neurological research, died Monday of cancer.

Louis Goebel, 84, a movie animal trainer, whose Jungleland lion compound attracted movie stars and tourists from 1925 to 1969, died Monday of heart disease.

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif. (AP) — Louis Goebel, 84, a movie animal trainer, whose Jungleland lion compound attracted movie stars and tourists from 1925 to 1969, died Monday of heart disease.

Cambridge, Mass. (UPI) — Dr. Derek Denny-Brown, 79, a former Harvard professor who was one of the world's leading pioneers in neurological research, died Monday of cancer.

WASHINGTON (WP) — Dr. Alfred Rives Shands Jr., 82, an internationally known orthopedic surgeon who was the principal founder of the Alfred I. duPont Institute for the care and treatment of crippled children, died Monday after having a stroke.

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U.S., Canadian Young Catholics In Poll Reject Birth-Control Ban. Only 17 percent of those questioned believed that premarital sexual relations were wrong. The survey was reported Tuesday by Dr. William C. McCready at the 78th annual meeting of the National Catholic Education Association.

DEATH NOTICE. FOUR Ernest Edward (M.E.P., E. Vice-President Rust Engineering USA, Managing Director Rust Engineering England, Director Consultant SA, Copper-Rust Belgium) on April 9, 1981. Beloved husband of Evelyn. Loving father of Marion, Eric and Charles. Dear son of Eugene Four and fond brother of Marcell Four. Funeral has taken place in New York. Donations to Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Box E, 1275 York Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021, in his name would be appreciated.

Pollsters Say Neo-Nazism Exaggerated

Study Seeks to Refute West German Reports

By Harry Trimborn. BONN — Support for democratic ideals continues to grow in West Germany, a major research institute reported in an effort to refute what it called media sensationalism and measurements of neo-Nazi sympathies in the country.

There is ample evidence that a growing number of Germans today are opposed to Nazi ideology with growing intensity," the Allensbach Institute said in its report.

It declared that there was "not even a shred of justification" for fear of a "possible resurgence of National Socialist [Nazi] leanings or sympathies in Germany."

The studies show, however, that there is a significant strain of anti-Semitism in West Germany and sympathy for Nazism as a political philosophy. According to one poll, 18 percent of respondents thought that "there was a good idea which had been misused," with 24 percent undecided.

But that view was most prevalent among persons 60, and older, the World War II generation, and lowest among young people, according to a December, 1980, poll.

In another poll, 16 percent of the respondents said that they would not like to have Jews as neighbors or colleagues at work. Anti-Semitism, according to the Allensbach studies and others, also exists mainly among older West Germans.

Most of the institute's findings contradicted a spate of recent press reports of a rise of neo-Nazi sympathy among West Germans. The reports detailed what they called a rising tendency toward violence among rightist groups and sympathizers.

The institute, one of the first established in West Germany after World War II, contended that its findings also shattered what it called another myth — that in times of economic hardship West Germans would yearn for authoritarian leadership to help revive the economy.

It said that in the economic boom years of the 1960s only 55 percent of West Germans agreed with the statement that the Nazi regime was "an unjust government, a criminal regime" while 38 percent disagreed.

In the late 1970s, when economic growth slowed significantly and unemployment rose to more than 10 percent for the first time in many years, 71 percent of respondents said that the Nazi government was a criminal regime, Allensbach said in his report.

Significant indications added that the number of people who said they would do all they could to prevent the re-establishment of a Nazi regime has grown persistently over the years, up from 25 percent in the 1950s to 40 percent in the 1970s. Most of the remaining respondents said they would oppose but take no active part in preventing such a resurgence, the institute reported.

It said that only 2 percent of respondents would actively support a new Nazi regime.

The institute reported that one of the most significant indications of the feelings toward Nazism was contained in a question asked in 1975 and again in 1979 that eliminated the two most offensive characteristics of the Nazi era.

"Some say that aside from the war and the persecution of the Jews, the Third Reich was not all that bad. Others say that the Third Reich was in all cases a bad thing. What is your opinion?"

Theater in England An Irish 'Seagull' Takes Off in London Staging

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — "Bloody typical," commented John Osborne, when informed that the English Stage Society which he helped create was this month celebrating its quarter-century at the Royal Court Theatre with a new all-Irish adaptation by Thomas Kilroy of "The Seagull."

The precise nature of the angry old man's objection is not yet clear. Was it that the Court should be celebrating with a new play rather than a Chekhov revival? Or was it that "The Seagull" should be left in Russia rather than airlifted to the west of Ireland?

The former objection is the easier to deal with, for since its beginnings the English Stage Society has been in the revival business. What saved its first year at the box office was not "Look Back in Anger," a slow starter commercially, but a moneymaking revival of "The Country Wife" which made Joan Plowright a star.

Moreover within two years, Noel Coward was there directing his own translation of a Feydeau farce starring Vivien Leigh. The revival was made at the Court by the new plays, but the money was usually made by the older ones.

The second objection takes a little longer to dispel, since it's the old one about messing about with the classics. Kilroy's defense would seem to be that the demise of the Anglo-Irish estates, the existence there too of absentee landlords and the domination of the Land League all provide almost exact parallels between Ireland and Russia in the 1880s.

Thus instead of Madame Arkadina we have Isabel Desmond, celebrated star of the London stage ("Just mention Ellen Terry to her and all hell breaks loose") returning to her Anglo-Irish country home with, instead of Trigorin, the well-known writer Mr. Aston in tow. Her son Konstantin is still Constantine, but Nina has become Lily and the play performs on the garden stage at the outset has become alarmingly "The Kathleen at Houlihan" or, as Isabel says, "another of these Celtic things."

The result of all these transpositions is a jollier but somehow smaller "Seagull." Anna Massey as Isabel-Arkadina gives the performance of her career, a wonderfully egocentric and neurotic turn, while the casting of Harriet Walter as Lily-Nina, she who was Ophelia to Jonathan Pryce's Hamlet on this stage last year, is no less impressive. True, it is a little odd to have an Aston-Trigorin actor looking even younger than Constantine, odder still when on that very stage are two other actors (T.P. McKenna as the doctor and Stuart Burge as Peter) who would have been vastly more characteristic casting for the role.

On the other hand we do have a tough, rebellious and mercifully unpoetic Constantine from Anton Lesser. Max Stafford-Clark's directing is crisp and thoughtful, and though I still find it a little anachronistic even for Ireland in the 1880s to have Isabel-Arkadina muttering "Che sera sera," this is a production as powerful and as coherent as any seen at the Court in recent years.

Out at the Redgrave Theatre, Farnham, in Surrey, the resident director, David Horowitz, is offering the first professional British production of Noel Coward's epic "Cavalcade" in the 50 years since it was first staged at Drury Lane. Theaters elsewhere, among them both the National and the Aldwych, have been frightened off this project because it demands a cast of around 300 and more than a dozen changes of scene. But by brilliant use of an open stage, and an even more brilliant deal with Equity whereby only a dozen of the cast have to be professionals (the rest all drawn from local amateur groups), Farnham has achieved the impossible.

For the first time in the theatergoing lifetime of anyone much under 60 we get the chance to look at the single most ambitious stage concept put together by a British playwright this century. When Coward wrote "Cavalcade" he was just 30, and only a year away from "Private Lives." His intention, having made his name with small-comedy and big-cast revues, was to combine the best of both worlds while stretching the resources of stage management to their limits. Thus we have a reasonably small play, about a household of masters and servants and how they survived and adapted to the changes in English life from 1899 to 1939, set within an infinitely larger pageant of historic events from the relief of Mafeking through the Titanic to the end of the first World War and beyond.

It revises the best scenes, so that we end not with the cynical "Twenty Blues" but with the jingoistic toast "To England" and a mass singing of "Land of Hope and Glory." Horlock has perhaps left us with a false impression of "Cavalcade" as a work of mindless patriotism instead of as a rather more complex hymn of love and hate to Britain. But that becomes a comparatively minor objection when set against his major achievement, which is to have brought back to life a theatrical tapestry many of us had thought lost forever.

Carol Drinkwater as Jane Marryot, Granville Sexton as her husband and John Hughes as the drunken Bridges lead well for the professionals, but it is in the end the sight of the 300 others flocking onto that Farnham stage to watch the boats depart for the Boer and subsequent wars that makes this "Cavalcade" such a marvelous procession.

By Haris Livas. ATHENS — Athens, a city of 4 million people, has more than 30 legitimate theaters plus the government-supported National Theater and a number of "closet" theaters, operating on a shoestring, here today and gone tomorrow.

The Greek theater presents mostly foreign plays. Current offerings include plays by Margaret Kennedy, George Bernard Shaw (his "Arms and the Man"), Alfred Savoir, Norman Krasna, Maxim Gorky, Jacques Duval, Eduardo Manno, Dario Fo (long a favorite), Jean Anouilh and Edward Moore (with his "Seashore Bar," appealing to romantic instincts in the over-50 audience). A popular favorite this year was "White Marriage" by the Polish "Thaddeus Rouziewitch," which brought tidily to the Greek stage for the first time.

Neil Simon was represented by three comedies this year: "They're Playing Our Song," "The Odd Couple" and "Chapter Two" ("New Page" here).

To outsiders it seems that favorite actors and actresses are a sure sign of success than a good play. The important thing is seeing a star like Dimitris Horn (who plays every other season, so is "off" this year) or Elli Lamberti-Lamberti, in Mark Medoff's "Children of a Lesser God" (titled "Sarah") had to learn sign language for her part — that of a deaf mute woman who speaks not a word throughout the play.

Another Greek favorite is Manos Katrakis in his second year in Hugh Leonard's "Da." Leonard called his play a comedy. Katrakis says it's not a real comedy but "a deep psychological exploration of the soul." Katrakis is the grand old man of the Greek stage, having been performing for 52 years. In 1957 he established his own Greek Folk Theater, designed to present plays

Filmmakers Etienne Perier Building Transatlantic Reputation

By Dianne Cameron

PARIS — Like a certain mineral water, Etienne Perier ("Only one" please) is abundant and has made a place for himself on both sides of the Atlantic.

On April 25, San Francisco will see the premiere of Perier's film "Un si joli village" ("Investigation" is its English title). On June 10, Perier's "La Confusion des sentiments" will have its premiere on French television, and his second TV effort, will be a \$6-million Franco-American co-production of "L'Onisiana," based on Maurice Denuziere's best seller.

Perier is a logical choice for a story about French-speaking Americans. A Belgian living in France, he attended elementary school and secondary school in New York, and since 1958 has built a transatlantic writing and directing career.

When asked to do "La Confusion des sentiments" for television, Perier jumped at the chance. "Despite technical differences in directing style, one has the same pleasure doing cinema and TV," he explained. "Whereas cinema patrons are captive in the dark, you have to make an extra effort" to rivet the TV viewer.

"L'Onisiana" will consist of four 1½-hour sequences. "Obviously, it's exciting to know that more spectators will view your work one night than in 10 years in movie theaters," he said. "But TV has an evanescent effect that is terrible: You have the impression that you have poured all your love and effort into a film 'moth.'"

"At first television in France, as in the U.S., was a catastrophe for the film industry, but we have been moving toward symbiosis, he said. In the last few months the French channels have begun competing to co-produce movies in return for TV rights. "The cinema crisis" in France will be resolved," Perier said, "when the TV channels finance about a third of production costs." Currently they co-produce for about a quarter.

Television in France also provides a proving ground for young film directors, according to Perier. He was 27 when he directed his first feature, benefiting from the New Wave's emphasis on young talent. "I was lucky to be the right age at the right time," he admitted, "but now in cinema there are no half-successes, only great successes or great flops. It's double or nothing, and film producers are reluctant to take a chance on youngsters."

Born in Brussels in 1931, he started in 1953 as a writer for Charles Spaak (scenarist of "La Grande Illusion"), then co-scripted Jean Cocteau's last film, "Le Testament d'Orphée" which led to his first chance at a feature-length film, "Bobosse," in 1958. In 1961, he signed a three-year contract with MGM, which simply forgot about him. Disillusioned, he flew to France the moment the contract expired. Two weeks later MGM picked him to direct "Dis-moi qui tu es," with Michele Morgan. "They only want you when they don't have you," he reflected.

Perier likes and has done everything from comedy to drama, but is saving his pet scenario, "A dramatic, psychological comedy," for the right actor. He feels a strong responsibility to investors and has never overrun the budget.

"I'd be perfectly happy to make a \$20-million film as long as the money is on the screen and not wasted on the cutting-room floor," he said.

ARTS Agenda. PARIS — The 10th edition of the set of seven brass horn-reels dedicated to the Holocaust by the sculptor Adolf Wolf will be unveiled April 23 at 6:30 p.m. in a ceremony at the Musée de la Ville de Paris.

At the Théâtre de la Ville, the first set of horn-reels is mounted in the Campo dei Fiori in Venice. The 170-by-90-centimeter tables represent different scenes of Jewish martyrdom in the Middle Ages.

BRUNNEN — The eighth Festival des Arts Théâtraux, organized by the Alliance de la Culture and running in April, is presenting 20 amateur and performing groups from five countries. Half of them appearing in France for the first time. They include the Hungarian Folk Ensemble, the Kentucky Actors' Guild, the (Soviet) Order of Egypt, the Shepherd Drummer, the Puppets of the Theater of Kuznetsov, Spain, Armenia, Poland, England, West, Mongolia and Belgium.

LONDON — "Indecent" is a new full-length ballet by Kenneth MacMillan, based on the life of Isadora Duncan, with a specially commissioned score by Richard Rodney Bennett. Premieres in London in April at the Royal Court Garden on the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Royal Ballet. The cast includes Marie Perle, Monica Mason, David Wall, Stephen Jeffers, Derek Deane and Derek Denny.

BRUCE'S 'Cantata' Premieres in London. A high standard of dancing characterized the company's visit as a whole, although some of the repertoire looked more worthy than rewarding.

The full-length "Canto General" by the troupe's director, Jochen Ulrich, found a tedious mimed tract better left to politicians. However, his attractive dance suite, "Out of Doors" (to Bartok), and the engagingly funny "Pierrot, Pierrot" (to Copland) made amends, as did the company's first production of "Situation." Hans van Manen's vivid 1970 study in personal relationships, well-remembered from the Netherlands Dance Theater of that time.

Beyond Brind, aged 20 and still listed among the corps de ballet at Covent Garden, danced her first Odette-Olivia in "Swan Lake" with the Royal Ballet and won a deserved success which will make her a name, and a ballerina, to watch. Slim and long-legged, giving the impression that she is taller than she actually is, she made a somewhat oddball start to her performance. But once into the first pas de deux with Derek Deane (himself a polished and personable new prince), she settled into a sense of style and controlled expressiveness in the finale. Odette, grand, strongly shining boldness as the seductive Odile. The occasion could well prove memorable if she now gets the opportunities she needs to develop fully.

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Improvements in Cancer Treatment Increase Probability of Survival

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Recent gains in a patient's chances of surviving cancer reflect improvements in the traditional methods of cancer treatment — surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy — and new tactics in applying them to increase the probability of cure.

Several promising new weapons now under study, such as immunotherapy and hyperthermia (heat treatment), are expected to extend this process to more patients.

Surgery remains the most common method of treating cancers that form solid tumors, such as cancer of the colon, rectum and breast. Surgery alone can cure cancer that is confined to one spot. Even if the cancer cannot be cut out completely, surgery can reduce its size, which may enhance the effectiveness of other therapies and relieve the patient's discomfort. Sometimes surgery is used as a cancer preventive — for example, when precancerous polyps are removed from the colon or the larynx.

However, cancer surgery can have disfiguring or crippling effects when the tumor is in or near a readily visible part of the body, such as the breast, neck or leg, or when surgery means loss of an important body function, such as speech following removal of the larynx. Thus, in recent years, cancer researchers have increasingly turned away from the knife to other treatments, such as radiation, that may be as effective as surgery but less damaging to the patient.

Localized Therapy

Radiation, like surgery, is a localized therapy. It takes advantage of the fact that cancer cells are generally more sensitive than normal cells to radiation's destructive effects. Some cancers, such as those involving the lymph nodes, are highly sensitive to radiation, whereas others are resistant to its effects.

Many types of radiation are being used — X-rays, gamma rays (from cobalt or radium), electrons, and still-experimental neutrons and pi-mesons (pions). The radiation may be administered to a cancer from an external source, or it can be delivered inside the body in the form, for instance, of implanted radioactive pellets. Newer methods of radiation therapy minimize damage to normal tissues that may lie in its path.

Radiation may be used to obliterate a tumor or to shrink it enough to permit surgical removal. Sometimes radiation is used following surgery to destroy cancer cells that may remain in the area. In leukemia treatment, radiation is often used to prevent the lethal spread of cancer to the brain.

Radiation is increasingly being used in place of disfiguring surgery to treat early, localized cancers. For example, in early prostate cancer, radiation therapy can avoid impairment of sexual function. For larynx cancer, it can preserve the voice box and normal speech. Thus far, high-dose radiation appears to be as effective as mastectomy in treating early breast cancer, but further study is needed to be certain of the long-term results.

But radiation also has side effects, among

them nausea, vomiting, temporary hair loss and loss of appetite, and in high-dose treatments, damage to normal tissues. Long-term effects, such as the possibility that radiation treatments may increase the risk of developing another cancer years later, have not yet been thoroughly studied.

In the future, high-energy radiation — neutron therapy, for example — may permit destruction of tumors currently insensitive to radiation. Substances are being studied that increase the susceptibility of cancer cells to radiation's effects or that protect normal cells.

Chemotherapy

More than 50 kinds of drugs are now known to be effective against cancer. For many years, drugs were used primarily as last-ditch treatments to slow the growth of advanced cancer. But more and more, they are being applied as primary therapy, or adjuncts to primary treatment, with an eye toward cure.

Studies during the last decade have shown that drugs are most effective when used in combinations. Cell-killing drugs usually do not discriminate between cancer and normal cells, and most of the drugs can produce serious toxic side effects. However, by using combinations of drugs that attack cancer cells but affect different normal cells, cancer-killing doses of the drugs can be administered without causing irreparable harm to normal tissues.

Twelve cancers are now considered curable by drugs in a significant percentage of patients. Most were invariably fatal before the development of effective chemotherapy. Included are acute lymphocytic leukemia (90 percent of children with this disease experience at least a temporary remission and 50 percent can now be cured), advanced Hodgkin's disease, advanced testicular carcinoma, choriocarcinoma (a cancer of the placenta that attacks young women), Wilms' tumor (a kidney cancer in children) and Ewing's sarcoma (a bone tumor).

Even more significant than this success with relatively rare cancers has been the developing use of cancer drugs as additions to primary therapy for more common cancers. Improved disease-free survival as a result of such chemotherapy has now been shown for cancers of the breast, stomach, prostate and uterus, among others.

Many doctors caution against the premature widespread use of such chemotherapy, since little is known about its possible long-term hazards or benefits and the best treatment approaches have not yet been worked out in many cases.

Limited Aid

Most patients who now receive chemotherapy do not benefit significantly from it. Dr. Vincent DeVita, director of the National Cancer Institute, estimates that in only about 40,000 of the 200,000 patients currently receiving chemotherapy is the treatment producing complete remissions or preventing recurrence of their disease. "That means 160,000 are not getting better, but they're getting sick from the drugs," he said.

Side effects of chemotherapy include

nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, temporary hair loss, increased susceptibility to infection, fatigue and depression. The cancer institute is now widely distributing T.H.C., or tetrahydrocannabinol, the active ingredient in marijuana, to counter the nausea that commonly accompanies chemotherapy.

The future of chemotherapy promises the development of more effective drugs through chemical manipulation of existing agents, the targeting of drugs more directly to cancer cells, the ability to predict in advance of treatment which drugs will work best in which patients, and new drug combinations and dose schedules tailored to a better understanding of how and when cancer cells multiply.

Like chemotherapy, treatment with immunological weapons offers the potential for destroying cancer cells anywhere in the body. It is primarily used as an adjunct to primary therapy with surgery or radiation.

However, right now, according to Dr. Alexander Feler, an immunologist and chief oncologist at the University of Washington in Seattle, "there is no form of immunotherapy that can be considered as established, conventional treatment. Every immunotherapeutic approach remains experimental."

Though widely touted in the late 1970s — some say prematurely — immunotherapy with BCG vaccine, designed to boost the patient's own response to his tumor, has not lived up to its initial promise and is not now part of any accepted cancer treatment. However, it is still being studied, for example, in treating lung cancer and lymphomas.

Interferon

Interferon, heralded by the American Cancer Society, which put \$2 million of seed money toward its study in patients, has not yet been shown to have dramatic anti-cancer effects. Interferon is a substance naturally produced by the body in response to viral infections. It is one of a number of potential cancer weapons known as "biological response modifiers."

Though Dr. Frank J. Rauscher Jr., senior vice president for research of the cancer society, reported last month that interferon produced a response of 25 percent to 40 percent in initial tests, many of those responses represented stabilization of cancer growth, not remissions of the disease. Thus far, chemotherapy is more effective.

However, the tests to patients thus far have used a highly impure — and very costly — form of interferon, and many experts are encouraged to see that it has any effect at all. Newly developed methods of producing interferon using recombinant DNA technology will now permit tests using larger doses of pure interferon, expected to have a greater anti-tumor effect.

In the future of immunotherapy lies the development of specially prepared substances, called monoclonal antibodies, which can be targeted to attack or attach to specific cells. These antibodies may be used to search for hidden cancer cells and to deliver lethal doses of drugs or radiation directly to cancer cells without harm to normal cells.

Type of cancer	Five-year relative survival rates		Current recommended therapy
	Cases diagnosed in 1960-63	1970-73	
Prostate	50%	63%	Primary: Surgery and/or radiation
Breast	63	66	Primary: Surgery or radiation Adjutant: Combination chemotherapy, possibly with hormonal therapy if cancer is found in lymph nodes or elsewhere. Postoperative radiation has not yet been shown to prolong life.
Bladder	Males: 53 Females: 53	61 60	Primary: Radiation, or sometimes surgery or injection of drugs into bladder for localized cancer; combination chemotherapy for advanced disease. Adjutant: Combination chemotherapy if cancer spread beyond bladder.
Ovary	32	36	Primary: Surgery for localized disease; surgery and/or radiation for advanced disease. Adjutant: Combination chemotherapy for cancer that has spread beyond ovary.
Testis	63	72	Primary: Surgery. Adjutant: Combination chemotherapy if cancer in nodes or elsewhere.
Lung	Males: 7 Females: 11	9 14	Primary: Combination chemotherapy for small-cell cancer; surgery or radiation for other types. Adjutant: Chemotherapy trials in progress, but no positive results yet.
Melanoma	Males: 51 Females: 65	62 75	Primary: Surgery. Adjutant: Chemotherapy if cancer in nodes; immunotherapy, however, has shown no survival advantage in latest large study.
Colon	Males: 42 Females: 44	47 50	Primary: Surgery. Adjutant: Early results of chemotherapy trials now in progress, suggest some benefit.
Hodgkin's Disease	Male: 34 Female: 48 Children: 52	66 69 90	Early stages: Radiation. Later stages: Combination chemotherapy.
Leukemia (Acute Lymphocytic)	Male: 4 Female: 3 Children: 4	27 29 34	All Cases: Combination chemotherapy, usually with radiation or drug therapy to central nervous system to prevent spread.

Source: National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Treatment

The latest available U.S. statistics are for patients diagnosed as having cancer in the early 1970s and reflect survival rates five years later. They are compared to patients diagnosed a decade earlier. Experts believe that chances for survival are improving.

The idea of treating cancer with heat is ancient, used as long ago as 2000 B.C. It has been revived periodically through the centuries, most recently to the late 1960s. Studies of heat therapy, or hyperthermia, are expanding rapidly as improved methods of applying it are being developed.

Hyperthermia can be directed toward cancer to a particular part of the body or applied to the whole body. Its effectiveness is based on the fact that cancers have poor circulation and a reduced ability to dissipate heat. Thus, a

temperature of more than 113 degrees Fahrenheit (45 degrees Celsius) could destroy cancer cells while sparing normal tissue.

At the American Cancer Society's seminar for science writers last month, Dr. F. Kristian Storm, a surgeon at the University of California, Los Angeles, described promising initial results from the experimental use of heat-generating radio waves in patients with deep-seated tumors who had failed to respond to conventional treatment. The device he uses, called the Magnetron, permits the production of

high temperatures in specific areas inside the body without injuring surface tissues.

Dr. Storm, Dr. DeVita and others predict that hyperthermia will eventually become a major form of cancer treatment, used primarily in combination with other therapies. For example, it may be used to increase the effectiveness of chemotherapy and radiation therapy. In some cases, it may reduce the size of a tumor enough to permit surgical removal. In still other cases, Dr. Storm says, it may be useful as the primary method of treatment.

New Population Center Marks Trend in U.S. To Go West and South

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

DE SOTO, Mo. — The center of population in the United States has moved across the Mississippi River into the limestone hills of southern Missouri, signifying that the typical American is no longer a Northerner.

For the first time in the U.S. history, most Americans live in the South and West, according to the 1980 census.

Although that change had been predicted from population estimates and probably occurred about five years ago, the 1980 count made it official. The establishment of a new population center also serves as a symbol for other changes that have occurred in the nation since 1970.

Every 10 years, the Census Bureau determines the center of population as the point where the United States would balance perfectly if it were a plane and each American on it had equal weight. The bureau has not yet decided the exact longitude and latitude of that point for the April, 1980, count, but it has determined that it will be in or near this town of 5,993 people 30 miles (48 kilometers) southwest of St. Louis.

In the first census, in 1790, the center was 23 miles east of Baltimore. Through the years it proceeded westward along the 39th parallel, crossing Maryland, West Virginia, southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois until 1950, when it began to veer a little to the south. Ten years ago, it was just outside Mascoutah, Ill., in a cornfield. Moving southwesterly through the 1970s, it was almost to the 38th parallel when the 1980 census found it in De Soto.

If the South and Southwest had not experienced a surge in economic and population growth in the decade, the center might well have moved straight through the Gateway

Arch and rested in St. Louis for the 1980 head count.

Some in St. Louis might have thought that appropriate because the arch was built as a symbol of the city's role as a gateway to the West in frontier days. St. Louis, however, is one of the leading examples of the decay and decline of the northern industrial cities that sought to build a society along the Old World model of high density and multiple economic endeavors, a model that has been rejected under the modern mode of population spread and economic change.

The center, moving through mountains and fields for decades, has never been recorded as typical of the country's diverse population.

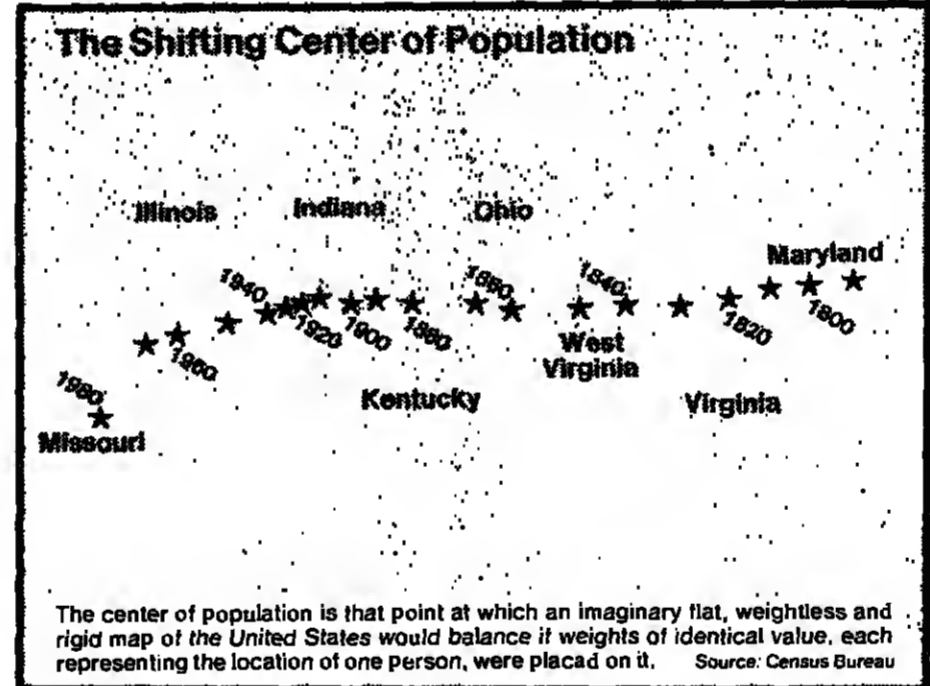
But this time, De Soto and surrounding Jefferson County, on the fringe of the expanding St. Louis metropolitan area, seem at least to provide a center that is a more appropriate gateway to the modern West and South than St. Louis would be.

Jefferson County, which languished while the great cities grew fat with people migrating from farms early in the century, is now an area of economic and population growth, as are hundreds of similar counties throughout the United States.

Gateway Arch

While St. Louis was losing 27 percent of its population in the 1970s, Jefferson County was gaining by 39 percent and now has 146,000 people. Its gain in housing units, part of a national trend, was even more pronounced. They now total 51,000, up from 33,000 during the decade, an increase of 53 percent.

Like many areas in the South and West, the county has no focal point, except for the seat of government in the village of Hillsboro. De



The center of population is that point at which an imaginary flat, weightless and rigid map of the United States would balance if weights of identical value, each representing the location of one person, were placed on it. Source: Census Bureau

De Soto is just one of several small towns established in the county before rural and suburban sprawl set in. Its economy relies largely on commuters who work in the St. Louis suburbs, a shoe factory and repair shop for the Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

Another change of the 1970s that is expected to be confirmed by the 1980 census is that most residents of metropolitan areas no longer work in the central cities. The jobs moved out to the suburbs, as in Jefferson County.

De Soto, too, typifies what has happened to small towns in areas of new population growth. Its population of 5,984 is barely more than it was in 1970. Young working couples settled on farms and in rural subdivisions around the town, leaving the center with an older and poorer population, but with the advantage of small-town America of generations past.

Recently the town and countryside sparked with the tender green of early spring and the

hlossoms of dogwood, redbuds and lilacs. As an event, becoming the center of population could not compete with the bursting of spring. City Manager Henry Rolles said: "The center of population had to be somewhere. It doesn't mean all that much to us."

Bronze Marker

But in the cornfield outside Mascoutah, Ill., a bronze marker commemorating the 1970 center became a minor tourist attraction after it was designated on road maps. The De Soto Chamber of Commerce was quick to put in its brochures an outline of the United States with De Soto as its heart and center.

And Mayor Clifford Day was talking of an appropriate marker.

The town was named for Hernando de Soto, the Spanish explorer, in the belief that his journeys had brought him here. Eddie Miller, a local historian writing recently in the *Jefferson Republic* said, however, that it might come as a disappointment to residents, but "the explorer was never anywhere near our vicinity."

Nevertheless, the belief persists, and the name De Soto blends with the fact that more Americans are living in the areas of the country that De Soto did explore.

Earlier this month, Mr. Rolles received the final census results for De Soto: whites, 5,868; blacks, 127; American Indians, 2; Asians, 0; others, 7; and Hispanic Americans, 26.

There was nothing typical of the U.S. population in that breakdown, but the preponderance of whites is a phenomenon common to most rural areas undergoing new growth. The 1980 census is expected to show that the latest big migration of Americans is occurring among members of the white middle class, while blacks and other minorities remain in the central cities and old suburbs.

Even as De Soto was adjusting to the idea of having the center here, the center was moving on, even further to the Southwest.

Diana De Are and Larry Long, analysts with the Census Bureau, writing in *American Demographic* magazine, predicted that the center would stay in Missouri for many years and said that the next movement across a state boundary "is unlikely to be experienced by any person living today."

But that is assuming that there are no surprising changes in a nation with a history of surprise and change.

2 Minorities Are Now The Majority in Many Big Cities in the U.S.

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Final 1980 figures from the Census Bureau show that an enormous migration of whites from the country's largest cities has left blacks or Hispanic Americans as the majority or a substantial minority in most of the cities of the United States.

The number of blacks increased only moderately in the 1970s in most of the big cities and declined in some, but because the white population declined the blacks are now in the majority in Baltimore, New Orleans and Detroit — as well as in Atlanta and the District of Columbia, cities that held that status under the 1970 census.

And blacks are close to being a majority in Memphis and St. Louis. In Chicago, whites are now outnumbered by blacks and other racial minorities.

The comparative status of people of Hispanic origin, an ethnic group whose members might be white, black or brown, is unclear partly because there were no comparable figures in 1970, but it is plain that their numbers in the large central cities increased substantially during the decade.

Hispanic residents are now a majority in San Antonio, Tex., and in several cities, including New York, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, San Francisco and Denver, they apparently outnumber American blacks.

All Regions Represented

This information is based on final census figures from 26 of the country's 30 largest cities, representing all regions. It does not include cities of less population, such as Newark, N.J., and Gary, Ind., where blacks have been the majority for several years.

All 26 cities are surrounded by predominantly white suburban rings, usually of larger populations than the cities themselves. Census figures are not yet available for the complete metropolitan areas and regions — figures that should show the extent of the migration of various groups.

But the figures for 26 large central cities bear out or exceed estimates that the central cities during the decade lost much of their middle-class population, both white and black. The figures show that those cities experienced the inward migration of substantial numbers of people of Hispanic origin, many of them poor, in the 10-year period ended in April, 1980, when the census was conducted.

Contrast to the national population breakdown for racial groups and Hispanic Americans, announced earlier by the Census Bureau and based on preliminary figures.

Nationally, blacks numbered 26,488,215 or 11.7 percent of the population, an increase from the 11.1 percent in 1970. People of Spanish origin numbered 14,605,883, or 6.4 percent of the population, up from 4.5 percent in 1970.

The Census Bureau warned, however, that the figures for Hispanic Americans could be misleading because, under the racial designation, some listed themselves as white, some as black and some as "other."

Decrease in Flow to Cities

For one thing, the long migration of blacks from farms and small towns to the large industrial cities of the North and West slowed or stopped.

Philadelphia, San Francisco, the District of Columbia, Cleveland and St. Louis registered a reduction in the number of blacks, reflecting not only a slowing of inward migration but also the fact that many blacks who could afford to move followed the white middle class in its flight to the suburbs. Only Detroit showed a heavy increase of blacks in the decade, increasing from 660,428 in 1970 to 758,939 in 1980.

But the preponderance of blacks in Detroit was made more pronounced by the decline of whites, from 538,877 in 1970 to 413,726 in 1980.

The increase in blacks was more pronounced in Southern cities than in most of those to the North. Memphis, for example, showed an increase from 242,513 in 1970 to 307,702 in 1980. This bore out estimates that those blacks still leaving the farms were settling in Southern cities, which prospered and offered better job opportunities in the 1970s, rather than moving to other regions as they had done in the '50s and '60s.

Departures From the Pattern

Some cities in the Southwestern and Western parts of the United States — San Diego, San Jose, Calif., Phoenix and San Antonio — departed from the national trend and showed an increase in white populations. But this was partly because, unlike Eastern cities, they were able to expand their boundaries and incorporate white suburban communities.

Los Angeles, like cities elsewhere, lost part of its white population, but not in the large numbers experienced by Midwestern and Eastern cities such as Chicago and New York, where the drop was precipitous, even after possible census errors were taken into account.

Baltimore gained only 11,000 blacks in the decade but lost 135,000 whites, a change that put blacks in a substantial majority over whites and other groups. The same pattern was seen in New Orleans, where the increase in blacks was more substantial.

Other racial minorities such as American Indians and Asian groups increased in the large cities in the 1970s, but with wide variations between regions. The Census Bureau is still analyzing the figures to determine the extent of change.

Food Shortages in Poland Prompt Growing Distress

By Ruth E. Gruber
United Press International

WARSAW — The television camera singled out a woman in a long line at a Warsaw grocery store and panned in on her, weeping face.

"I cannot buy cheese. I cannot buy anything to feed my child," she sobbed. "Please," she said to the television reporter, "please help me buy some sausages."

Desperate shoppers weeping on Warsaw streets are still rare, but drastic food shortages compounded by inefficient distribution and sales techniques have made the basic process of feeding a family difficult, frustrating and full of despair.

Food shortages in Poland are an old story, reflected in the phrase "banana child," meaning someone with a privileged upbringing. But now meat and sugar are rationed nationwide, and rationing is planned for butter, flour, rice and cereals.

Milk, butter, cheese, cooking oil, many fruits and vegetables, sugar, jam and candy

are difficult or impossible to buy. "The market is completely disorganized," said the official Communist Party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*. "The only products available in grocery stores are vinegar, canned peas, salt and lemonade."

Completely Disorganized

People who could vent abroad for Easter to stock up. Friends or family members coming from abroad were urged to bring food with them.

Some otherwise unobtainable foods, plus other imported consumer goods, are available in Pewex shops, which accept only Western currency. Some Pewex goods find their way onto the black market. The black-market rate for the dollar is said to have reached 160 zlotys, more than five times the official rate of about 30 zlotys.

The legal "green market" or private market in food also is thriving, and it is the only way some goods are available at all. But prices reflect the overall scarcity and put many

foods out of reach for Poles, whose average income is about 6,000 zlotys a month.

"Someone offered me a chicken for 600 zlotys," said a Warsaw writer in a downtown restaurant whose menu that day contained precisely three items: chicken, spaghetti and mushrooms.

With this spring's fine weather, new vegetables known as *nowoliki* appear plentiful, at least in the private markets and in little piles arranged on sidewalks by private gardeners who sit outside start-run shops offering their wares.

The chronic lack of food and inefficient shop service that contributes to hours and hours spent in lines has helped warp to perceptions of comfortable living.

"I didn't have any trouble shopping today," said one Pole. "Things really aren't all that bad." His shopping bag contained onions, bread, lettuce, cucumber, a yogurt drink, canned plums, canned Vietnamese fish nuts, a jar of pickles, and eggs. Very little else was available.

AP/WIDEWORLD

كزمان العمل

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post Page 7 Thursday, April 23, 1981 **R

Philip Morris Gets Interest In Rothmans

Philip Morris agreed Wednesday to a \$350-million transaction making it a partner in some of the Rothmans tobacco operations controlled by South African businessman Anton Rupert.

U.S. Backs Direct TV Broadcast to Homes by Satellite

The Satellite Television Corp., a subsidiary of Communications Satellite Corp., proposes to use a part of the spectrum now employed by railroads, some newspapers, utilities and others for internal communications.

Ford Would Hold Car Prices If Japan Acts

Ford Motor Co. would hold the line on car prices to improve its market share if Japanese automakers agree to limit their exports to the U.S.

ICI Expects Improvement in 1st Quarter

Imperial Chemical Industries said Wednesday it should be able to report an improvement in first-quarter profits, but it is too early to say whether this amounts to a sustained recovery or not.

Stock Prices Gain Ground In New York

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly higher in heavy trading Wednesday amid continuing uncertainty about the outlook for interest rates and the economy.

BankAmerica Sees Little Pickup in Earnings

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica expects continued pressure on its earnings for another quarter and perhaps more, President Samuel H. Armacost told the annual meeting Tuesday.

Berisford Raises Bid for British Sugar

LONDON — S & W Berisford said Wednesday it will offer £285 cash or 253 of its shares for every 100 British Sugar shares in a merger bid that was approved conditionally last month by the Monopolies Commission.

Polaroid Plans to Introduce New Camera

BOSTON — Polaroid says it will soon introduce a state-of-the-art photographic system that will feature a new color film and a new type of battery.

Shortage of Retooling Funds Seen for U.S. Car Firms

The Japanese last year shipped 1.8 million cars to the United States, accounting for about 21 percent of the market. Overall imports, including cars from Europe, accounted for about 26 percent of the market.

Kaufman Fears Business Spurt

WASHINGTON — Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers, said Wednesday that he expects a new spurt of growth in business activity in the second half of the year.

Rockefeller Retires At Chase Manhattan

NEW YORK — David Rockefeller retired as chairman of Chase Manhattan Corp. Tuesday and was succeeded by Willard C. Butcher, president and chief executive officer.

Chile Copper Walkout

RANCAGUA, Chile — Nearly 10,000 Chilean mine workers went on strike Tuesday for more pay, halting operations at El Teniente, the world's largest underground copper mine, cutting copper production by one-fourth in Chile.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for company names (Australia, Canada, United States), revenue, and profits for 1980 and 1979.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing interbank exchange rates for April 22, 1981, for various currencies like the Dollar, Swiss Franc, and others.

Stock Prices Gain Ground In New York

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Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring an image of a watch and text describing the brand as 'Maîtres Artisans d'Horlogerie'.

Advertisement for RAMADA Geneva hotel, describing it as 'The hotel for executives' with 220 very spacious rooms.

Advertisement for N.V. NEDERLANDSE GASUNIE, offering Dfls. 100,000,000 in 11 1/2% Bearer Bonds due 1987/1991, listing various banks as partners.

Advertisement for BEAR STEARNS, announcing that several members of the International Division have been admitted as Limited Partners, listing names like George L. Hacker and Douglas P. C. Nation.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various medical and health-related snippets, such as 'HTS', 'recovery', 'd therapy', 'sibility with hormonal therapy', 'or injection of drugs into', 'ncipal spread beyond', 'urgery end and/or radiation', 'ancer that has spread', 'ncer in nodes or elsewa', 'small-cell cancer; surgery', 'but no positive results', 'immunotherapy, home', 'latest large study', 'rials now in progress', 'ually with radiation or the', 'em to prevent spread', 'r Institute, Division of Cancer', 'to patients diagnosed', 'nces for survival are', 'ures in specific areas', 'nting surface tumor', 'm. Dr. DeVita and', 'thermia will eventu', 'n of cancer treatment', 'ination with other therapies', 'to increase the', 'hemotherapy and radio', 'ases, it may reduce the', 'ght to permit surgical', 's. Dr. Storm said it may', 'y method of treatment', 'Are Now in Main the U.S.', 'the 1970 figures in', 'misleading because the', 'stereos those who des', 'Mexican, Cuban or o', 'ite, whatever their race', 'id Hispanic Americans are', 'likely to be undercount', 'ous Bureau said that', 'at among these groups', 'at that it was smaller than', 'aking these factors into', 'figures support estimat', 'ted in the decade.', 'crease in flow to O', 'is thing, the long migran', 's and small towns in the', 's of the North and West', 'phia, San Francisco, the', 'n, Cleveland and St. Lou', 'on in the number of black', 's showing an inward mig', 'face that many blacks w', 'have followed the white', 'light to the suburbs. The', 'a heavy increase of blacks', 'reasing from 600,428 in', 'in 1980.', 'e preponderance of black', 'be more pronounced by the', 'from 838,877 in 1970 to', 'increase in blacks was', 'in Southern cities than in', 'the North. Memphis has', 'an increase from 342,511', 'in 1980. This bore out', 'acks still leaving the farm', 'Southern cities, which', 'better job opportunities in', 'han moving to other regi', 'in the '50s and '60s.', 'natures From the Po', 'cities in the Southwest', 's of the United States', 's, Calif., Phoenix and San', 'i from the national trend', 'e in white populations', 'cause, unlike Eastern cities', 'expand their boundaries', 'e suburban communities', 'ngles, like cities elsewa', 'ite population, but not in', 's experienced by Midwest', 's such as Chicago and', 'drop was precipitous. The', 'as errors were taken into', 'more gained only 11,000', 'but lost 135,000 whites', 'cks in a substantial', 'and other groups. The same', 'New Orleans, where the', 'was more substantial.', 'racial minorities such as', 'ed Asian groups increas', 'the 1970s. But with wa', 'regions. The Census Bureau', 'the figures to determine'

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and market data for various companies.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

HUNTER DOUGLAS EUROPE B.V.

is the largest operating company of the international Hunter Douglas Group, a corporation widely known for its trade-marked Home Improvement and Building products.

Due to impending retirement of the incumbent, Hunter Douglas Europe seeks a

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WE SEEK the executive who:

- is both highly creative as an individual and who can identify and develop creativity in others.
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- is both a very creative and a very practical, profit-oriented executive and who can prove it by ideologically both potents and results!
- is now an entrepreneurial developer/owner of an enterprise or a senior consultant of product development or head of product development in a branded durable consumer products company of a size comparable to Hunter Douglas Europe or a key member of such development group in a larger corporation.

If, aside from English, you are fluent in German it would be a distinct plus; as would knowledge of Dutch, of course. Extensive experience with metal stamping and forming processes, with paint technology or with plastic injection moulding processes would all be considerable advantages.

Please send full particulars, in strict confidence, to:

M.O.L. Lynton, Vice President Corporate Relations
HUNTER DOUGLAS N.V.
Post Box 5072 Rotterdam or call 010-844444 extension 319.

The Fluid Systems Division, UOP, Inc. is a world leader in the reverse osmosis water treatment industry. We design and manufacture separation systems for water purification, desalination, recovery and chemical processes.

sales manager

We have an immediate need for a qualified Regional Sales Manager to cover Europe, Africa and the Middle East. This position will report directly to the Director of Marketing in San Diego.

The successful candidate must possess a college/university degree in either Chemical Engineering or Chemistry and have a successful sales record of at least 8-10 years in the marketing of technical products or services to private industries (chemicals, petroleum, food) and government agencies.

sales engineer

We also have an opening for an experienced Sales Engineer to cover the Middle East market. The successful candidate must possess a college/university degree in either Chemical Engineering or Chemistry and have at least 5 years experience selling technical products or services to private industries and government agencies in the Middle East.

For immediate consideration, please indicate the position for which you are applying and send your resume with salary history to our headquarters:

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Qualifications include: 3-5 years sales/marketing experience in medical electronics, cardiology associated, in Europe. Demonstrated record of progress and performance. German and French language facility, in addition to English. Must be capable of traveling extensively within Europe. Experience working through European distributors a definite plus. We offer a most attractive compensation and benefits package. Send CV in strictest confidence to:

Personnel Manager, Instruments for Cardiac Research, Inc., P.O. Box 206, East Syracuse, New York 13057.

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- University graduate (Ph. D.) in low economic growth fields.
20 years' experience in marketing, public relations, sales, editing, education, management, administration and international organizations.
Excellent writing and oral communication skills in English, French, German, Spanish and French (language), Russian, Spanish and French.

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appears on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Athens: J.C. Ransmann, Tel: 361 83 97/360 24 21.
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OIL TRADER NASSAU, BAHAMAS. World-wide trading company seeks for its Bahamas office an oil trader knowledgeable with full range petroleum products/crude and all phases of operations.

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INBUCON Financial Manager -Export Marketing Europe-Africa-Middle East. Our client is a major U.S. multi-national, with Regional Headquarters in pleasant offices on the outskirts of Amsterdam.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE. HOTEL GENERAL MANAGER OR HOTEL SALES & MARKETING MANAGER. French national, 49, married, two children, fluent Spanish/English/French, 25 years overseas (Europe, North & Latin America, Australia), having managed international hotels for over fifteen years.

كمان العمل

Drop TriStar, Lockheed Urged

By Robert Metz
NEW YORK — Wall Street is hoping — and more than one analyst is betting — that Lockheed will jettison its TriStar jumbo jet business soon and become significantly more profitable.

GATT Cases Set Record

NEW YORK Times Service
GENEVA — Apples, chickens, shirts, sugar, cigars, fish and suits and bolts — these are some of the products that were involved last year in a record number of disputes before the leading international trade forum as exporting countries tried to hold their markets in the face of recession.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table with columns for currency (1M, 3M, 6M, 1Y), rate, and bank name.

Floating Rate Notes

Table with columns for Banks, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, and Ask prices for various floating rate notes.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42
on April 21, 1981: U.S. \$91.20
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for company name, revenue, and profit for 1981 and 1980.

London Stock Prices Surge to a Record

LONDON — Prices on the London Stock Exchange rose to a record in modest trading Wednesday, closing on the Financial Times 30 industrial share index at 584.3, up 18.2.

European Stock Markets

Table showing closing prices for major European stock markets like Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

U.S. \$100,000,000 National Westminster Finance B.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 1992
Convertible into 10 percent Guaranteed Capital Bonds 1982
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 23 April, 1981 to 23 October, 1981 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 16 1/2% per annum.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing various over-the-counter securities with columns for company name, price, and other details.

Standard Oil of Ohio

Table with columns for revenue and profit for Standard Oil of Ohio in 1981 and 1980.

U.S. Gypsum

Table with columns for revenue and profit for U.S. Gypsum in 1981 and 1980.

Yellow Freight System

Table with columns for revenue and profit for Yellow Freight System in 1981 and 1980.

ALL EXECUTIVE

Executive search and recruitment services advertisement.

Brussels

Table showing closing prices for various stocks in Brussels.

Frankfurt

Table showing closing prices for various stocks in Frankfurt.

Zurich

Table showing closing prices for various stocks in Zurich.

INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM GROUP S.A.K.
U.S. \$30,000,000
Crude Oil, Refined Products, Fertilizers and Chemical Raw Materials Financing
Arranged and provided by The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
March 1981

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for various stocks and commodities, including columns for High, Low, and Close prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures (Wheat, Corn, Soybean Meal) and New York Futures (Cotton, Sugar, Coffee).

Table of Cash Prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans, listing prices per bushel.

Table of Commodity Indexes for April 22, 1981, showing values for different commodity groups.

Table of Dividends for various stocks, listing the company name and dividend amount.

Table of London Metals Market prices for various metals like Copper, Lead, and Zinc.

Table of Market Summary including NYSE Most Actives and Dow Jones Averages.

Table of Paris Commodities and Tokyo Exchange prices for various goods.

Table of International Monetary Market rates for various currencies like the British Pound and Japanese Yen.

Table of European Gold Markets and Gold Options prices.

Advertisement for COMMODITIES: HIGHLY REWARDING BUT VERY RISKY, featuring SOFTEX S.A. and a guarantee of profit.

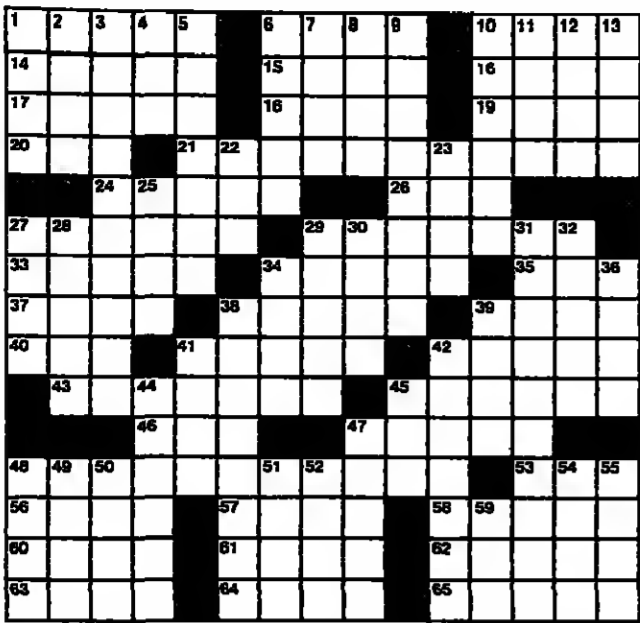
Advertisement for Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards, a financial services firm, with contact information and a logo.

Advertisement for The world at your finger tips, featuring the Herald Tribune logo and international focus.

Advertisement for European Options Exchange, listing various options and contact details.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Arctic seals
6 Escutcheon spoiler
10 Puff
14 Play the card
15 Cammo practice
16 Ancient sun-god worshiper
17 Goodfellow
18 Julian or Dinaric
19 Stigma
20 Word with square or sail
21 Fernlike footwear fasteners fashionable in the 40's
24 Comedienne Fields: 1931-78
26 Time division
27 Certain collectors
29 Actor whose real name was Wm. H. Pratt
33 A son of Priam
34 Error's partner
35 Sphere
37 Narrow opening
38 Gettysburg
39 Petulant expression
40 Letter from Delphi
41 Misrepresent
42 Pain (French roll)
43 Source of excellent caviar
45 Explosions
46 Carillo of the screen
47 Doctrine
48 Unixex accessory
53 Frequently, to Keats
56 Jack of "Hawaii Five-O"
57 Thought: Comh. form
58 Princess in Verdi's "Don Carlos"
60 Instigate
61 Thor's sire
62 Philip in "The Man Without a Country"
63 Four-time home-run leader
64 What Mother Hubbard's dog had
65 Pleasing to the palate
DOWN
1 "On Your Toes" lyricist
2 Love in Leon
3 Type of hummingbird
4 Plato's penultimate letter
5 Buildings where hills are produced
6 Retard or stop
7 Alloy
8 Wine pitcher
9 Parts of a mosaic
10 "Buon" (Gina's greeting)
11 Tragic Tolstoy heroine
12 Porgy
13 Bradshaw
14 Author Anaïs
15 Charge for service
16 Neglect
17 Prefix with tape or type
18 Preserves
19 Snake that eats other snakes
20 Naval assistant
21 Ottomans
22 Part of some tarts
23 Prefix with tape or type
24 Decisions at the "Big A"
25 American organ
26 Nothing more than
27 Jacques of music
28 Acrid
29 Fells followers
30 Arthur of TV fame
31 Kind of steak
32 Urban warren
33 Dance in Tel Aviv
34 Casual
35 Tropical food staple
36 Sub
37 Carh
38 502 residence
39 Minute
40 Long scarf

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Grid with solutions for the previous crossword puzzle.

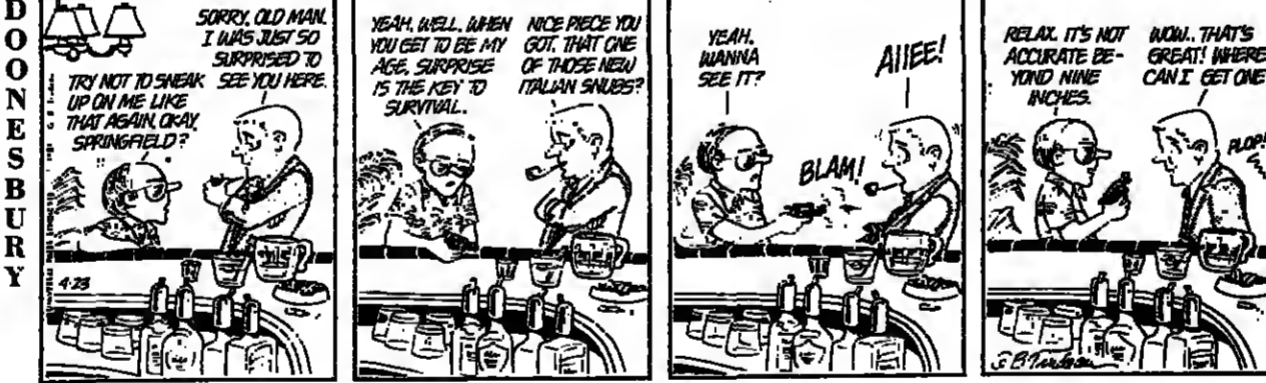
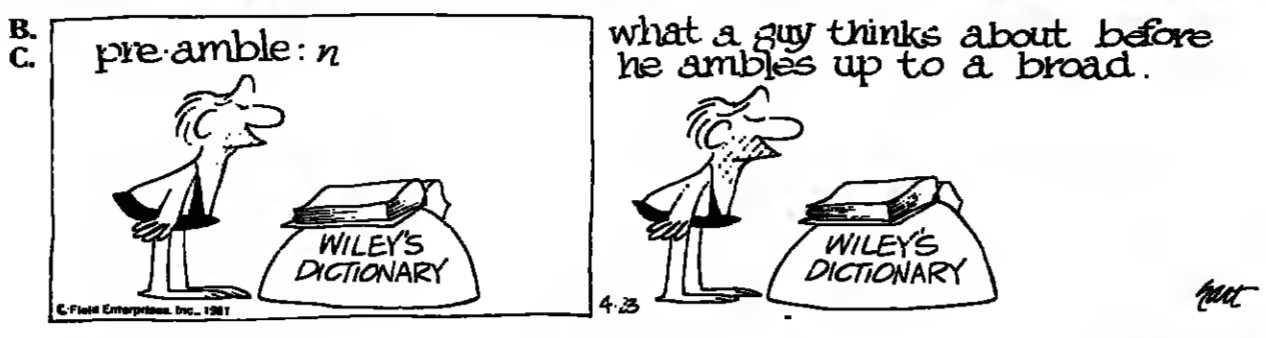
WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for High, Low, and conditions for various cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

RADIO NEWCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

Text listing radio broadcast frequencies and times for various regions including Europe, Africa, and Asia.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune. We've got news for you.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with a grid and scrambled words like NICY, OBOAT, DINKLY, GENTIE.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

LOVE, DAD By Evan Hunter. Crown. 407 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt. THE various sections of Evan Hunter's 16th and latest novel, "Love, Dad," are called "1968," "1969," "1970," "1971," and "1979." In the background, naturally enough, are Vietnam, John Updike's "Couple," the moon landing, Chappaquiddick, Woodstock and the Pentagon Papers.

IN SHELLY'S LEG By Sara Vogin. Knopf. 248 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard. THERE are some people I trust when I see them quoted on the dust jacket of a new book, and some people I don't. For a while after the publication of "The World According to Garp," it seemed that most of the new novels I received bore an endorsement by John Irving. Before that, it was Rosellen Brown. In John Irving's case, his endorsements often seemed to be based on the plausibility or misplaced confidence of the author.

BRIDGE

Bridge section with a diagram of a deal and a list of cards for North, South, West, and East.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

A's Keep Rolling, 4-3

Lehmann-Haupt... A's hints of other... OAKLAND — Tony Armas hit...

Braves 10, Reds 1... Cardinals 8, Cubs 0... St. Louis, Mo., Gene Tenace...

Red Sox 10, Rangers 4... Boston, Carl Yastrzemski... Astros 1, Dodgers 0...



76ers and Rockets Win

United Press International... BOSTON — The Philadelphia 76ers and Houston Rockets...

Philadelphia 76ers... Houston Rockets... Celtics' Robert Parish (center) rejected a shot...

Philadelphia 76ers... Houston Rockets... Celtics' Robert Parish (center) rejected a shot...

Philadelphia 76ers... Houston Rockets... Celtics' Robert Parish (center) rejected a shot...

Mystery Man Martin: Analysis and Intuition

By Thomas Boswell... Washington Post Staff... Orioles, as if denying such a spurious idea...

Washington Post Staff... Orioles, as if denying such a spurious idea... Billy Martin's one shining skill...

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White Sox 2, Orioles 1

In Chicago, Tony Bernazard's... White Sox 2, Orioles 1... In New York, Doug Bird, mak-

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Major League Standings

Table with columns for American League, National League, and American Football League, showing team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Table listing game results for Tuesday, including teams, scores, and key players.

U.S. Hopes Dim In World Hockey

The Associated Press... GÖTEBORG, Sweden — The United States team must get past...

Gretzky Named Player of Year

United Press International... ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Center Wayne Gretzky of Edmonton...

Kim Keeps WBC Crown

United Press International... SEOUL — World Boxing Council superflyweight boxing champion...

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Art Buchwald Losing Your Luggage On the Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON — The Columbia space shuttle went off without a hitch. That was because it was on television, and everyone involved took extra pains to see that nothing went wrong. But in several years when we take space shuttle flights for granted, astronauts can expect the same problems that people who fly commercial airlines encounter.



Buchwald

Bruce Springsteen

'It's Important to Have That Passion for Living, To Somehow Get It From Someplace'

By Michael Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To call Bruce Springsteen high energy would be an understatement. Superstar is certainly accurate. Springsteen is the big man on the scene right now, the one who can put it all together — artistic quality, sexuality and sales.

Christian up from Texas and put him together with Benny Goodman in the '30s, thus creating a legend. He is given credit for "discovering" Count Basie and Billie Holiday.

The song that most impressed Hammond at Springsteen's audition was "If I Was the Priest."

Well if Jesus was the sheriff and I was the priest If my lady was an heiress and my mama was a thief Oh and papa rode shotgun for the Fargo line There's still too many outlaws tryin' to work the same line.

Springsteen delivers a monologue about how he remembers his father, a bus driver and part-time prison guard in Asbury Park, N.J., lying on the cold pavement under his \$200 heap of a car trying to get it started to go to work at 6 a.m.

There's not much people can count on today, "he recently told the magazine Rolling Stone." "Everything has been so faithless, and people have shown so much disrespect.

I got a job working construction for the Johnson Company But lately there ain't been much work on account of the economy Now all them things that seemed so important Well, mister, they vanished right into the air Now I just act like I don't remember Mary acts like she don't care.

His voice can be deep and caressing like Dylan's, or he can shout and growl, reaching double-stops, reaching James Brown's sort of proud underdog intensity.

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Rock superstar Springsteen

national and physical capital rather than interest.

On March 3, his manager Jon Landau sent the following cable to their British impresario: "Bruce Springsteen regrettably announced today the postponement of his U.K. tour (originally scheduled for March). Bruce is simply exhausted and suffering from the assorted ailments that can crop up during a grueling [U.S.] tour.

Despite all the hype at the heart of the rock industry, we somehow believe Springsteen when he says: "Success is easy; but I don't want the commercial product to take precedent over the human being that I am before anything else.

I would rather feel the hurt inside, yes I would darling, Than know the emptiness your heart must hide.

Bruce Springsteen on tour: Brussels, April 26; Rotterdam, April 28-29; Copenhagen, May 2; Gothenburg, May 3; Stockholm, May 5; Oslo, May 8; Britain, May 11-June 8.

Ephraim Kishon, the best-selling Israeli satirist, has obtained a residence permit in Appenzel, Switzerland. The Hungarian-born Kishon, 57, received a one-year permit that can be renewed, a government spokesman said.

The West German government's plans to ban Adolf Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" are not deterring a city theater from dramatizing a novel in which the propagandist minister of culture is the Führer's intimate friend.

The U.S. expedition will make it assault on Mount Molamang in April, 1982, with about seven Chinese climbers, who will include four doctors.

Chicago Mayor Jane M. Byrne says that during her three weeks as a full-time resident of Cabrini-Green public housing project crime nearly disappeared and many of the problems of the project are on the way to being solved.

Mother Teresa, the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, arrived in Tokyo for a weeklong visit to appeal for social service to the elderly and

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